

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES

PAN-AFRICAN PROGRAMME
FOR THE CONTROL OF EPIZOOTICS
(PACE)

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND PROJECT NUMBER REG/5007/005
EDF VII and VIII
FINANCING AGREEMENT No 61215/REG

WORK PROGRAMME & COST ESTIMATE
FOR PACE COMMON SERVICES &
CO-ORDINATION UNITS
Nairobi - Bamako

Year 3 of the Programme

1 JUNE 2002 TO 31 MAY 2003

AMOUNTS TO BE COMMITTED :
FOR THE IMPREST ACCOUNTS:

Nairobi:KES: 113,303,972

On : 7 ACP 744

Bamako:FCFA: 227,774,509

On: 8 ACP ROC 9

Nairobi: Euro 1627290

Bamako: Euro: 347240

SUMMARY

The current document presents the activities of the PACE Common Services and Coordination Units for the third work programme, which begins from 1st June 2002 to 31st May 2003.

The activities of the Coordination Units and the Common services aim at assisting the 32 PACE member countries in implementing and achieving the programme goals.

This work plan includes the assistance to specific activities through designated institutions as provided by the Financing Agreement of the PACE programme, namely the environmental monitoring of the PACE programme, the PACE research programme, the vaccine quality control activities at PANVAC under a framework contract. the meetings of the PACE Advisory Committee, the Policy Committee as well as international meetings and regional trainings, meetings and workshops.

This summary outlined the main activities planned over the 12 months period by the common services and the coordination units. Those activities will be implemented by the PACE programme Coordination unit in Nairobi and the Regional coordination unit in Bamako.

The PACE programme Coordination unit (PCU)

During the third work plan, the activities of the Coordination unit and those of the regional coordination unit in Bamako will cover the following fields :

- Planing and monitoring of the PACE programme,
- Monitoring of the PACE programme at national level,
- Organization of PACE regular meetings,
- Organization of regional training session,
- Consolidation of PACE national work programmes,
- Participation in international meetings.

The planing and monitoring of the PACE programme activities will be given a high importance.

The manual of procedures under review will be finalised by June 2002. This will enable a better organization, execution and planning of the activities at PACE coordination and common services level.

For a better management of the staff, a guide to evaluate the staff performance will be prepared and will outline the different criteria. No further recruitment of personnel is foreseen.

The mid term review of the PACE programme will take place in October 2002. The coordination units will assist in a best planning and implementation of this review.

To improve on the coordination of the planned activities of the common services, the following measures will be taken :

- Develop a quarterly mission plan by each technical units at the beginning of each quarter,
- Prepare a concise and short mission report during the two days that follow the mission undertaken in one or two pages,
- Identify priority tasks to be achieved by the Common Services such as : identification of performance indicator of national epidemiio-surveillance networks.

The methodology for the development of the criteria for a functional epidemiio-surveillance network will be developed.

The major task of the PACE coordination unit will be to assist and encourage the common services to develop the performance indicators that will enable the appropriate functioning of the nationalepidemio-surveillance.

The epidemiology team will work along this line and will be supported by an external mission. The expected result will be to transfer to the countries the methodology.

The PCU will have the additional responsibility of organising, monitoring and implementing the training programmes, the CBPP and rinderpest research programmes with the world reference laboratory and collaborating centres as well as liaising with international organisations.

Tot this respect, specific activities should be pursued by the Common services with the close follow up of the PCU. These major activities concern the mechanism of mobilising the rinderpest emergency fund, the establishment of the vaccine bank and the resumption of the PANVAC vaccine quality control at Debre Zeit under the technical agreement contract signed in 2000.

The PCU will follow up on specific issues with regard to the provision of the Financing agreement, namely the organisation of the PACE advisory committee meeting, the PACE annual coordination meetings, the mid term review of the PACE programme as well the finalisation of the recruitment of technical assistant to the national PACE programmes.

The PACE Epidemiology Unit (PEU)

The PEU which was structured during the second year will have the major task of assisting the PACE national components to achieve their main objectives. Carefully performance indicators will be developedfor this purpose.

From the presentations of the 23 delegates in Abidjan duringd the workshop on emergency preparedness plans and the OIE pathway on February 2002, it was evident that 11 countries have finalized the emergency preparedness draft document, in 7 countries the process ongoing, and 5 countries still do not have an emergency preparedness plan.

From January 2002 the emergency vaccine stock of 500 000 doses of thermostable rinderpest vaccine was in place at the Botswana Veterinary Institute (BVI). In terms of the contract concluded the DTT will store the vaccine and dispatch it to our destination in

Due to a number of unfortunate circumstances the plan to select, together with the Data Management Unit (DMU), an appropriate epidemiological data management system for PACE, was delayed because of the logistical difficulties in the appointment of a consultant. As a result the decision was taken by PACE Co-ordination to follow another approach and develop an in-house database. The Data Management Unit (DMU) is co-ordinating this process.

The laboratory expert seconded to PACE by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) joined the PEU team in June 2001. He drew up a logical framework, a work plan and travel itinerary. Together with the Counterpart Epidemiologist he assessed the diagnostic capacities of seven national veterinary laboratories (Ethiopia, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Chad, Muguga, Mali & Cameroon) and made recommendations on laboratories that could be considered as regional laboratories/centers for OAU/IBAR.

The PEU participated actively in:

Annual Regional Co-ordination Meetings for Western/Central and Eastern Africa held respectively in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) in June and Entebbe (Uganda) in August 2001.

The workshop on "Update on technologies for surveillance of rinderpest freedom" held in Dakar (Senegal) To ensure unanimity of purpose and approach a meeting of the PEU was held in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) at the end of June 2001. The meeting was useful but it demonstrated that further consultation within the group was necessary to develop an integrated approach and common understanding of the problems that confront the PACE Epidemiology Unit (PEU). To carry the process forward a consultant (Dr Pascal Hendrikx) from CIRD/EMVT (Montpellier, France) was appointed to assist in the drafting of a concept document outlining the principles and definitions by which the PEU will operate in future. The document was accepted by the members of the PEU present at the second meeting of the Unit held in Abidjan in 16 – 17 February 2002. The document is available in both French and English.

At the Abidjan meeting of the PEU the reporting lines for the regional and wildlife epidemiologists based in Bamako, Nairobi and N'djamena to the regional co-ordination in Bamako and the main and counterpart epidemiologists in Nairobi were agreed. This was formalized in the PEU Manual of Procedures. It was also agreed that in future at least 3 co-ordination meetings of the PEU will be held per year.

PEU staff continued to assist PACE member countries, viz. Guinea Bissau, Congo/Brazzaville, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Guinea Equatorial, Togo, Cameroon, Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania to compile their global plans and work programs, necessitating country visits and e-mail exchanges.

Together with the OIE Regional Representative for Africa, the Counterpart Epidemiologist undertook a mission to Western African countries (Guinea Conakry, Ivory Cost, Togo and Senegal) to assess the current position with regard to emergency preparedness planning in those countries as well as progress with the OIE Pathway towards rinderpest eradication. Following the mission, a practical guideline for emergency preparedness planning was distributed to countries in the region. The OIE

countries. A follow-up workshop was held in Abidjan) in November 2001. As a result recommendations on laboratory tests for diagnosis and serological surveys of rinderpest were made.

The 3rd Research Co-ordination Meeting of the FAO/IAEA co-ordination research program on diagnosis and control of CBPP in Africa held in Nairobi (Kenya) in June 2001.

Fourth Advisory Committee Meeting of PACE held in Nairobi over the period 13-14 September 2001.

A workshop on sanitary surveillance and emerging diseases held in Addis Ababa, January 28-30 2002. This workshop was organized by OIE (Regional Representation for Africa).

In February 2001, the PEU conducted a reconnaissance of the *cordon sanitaire* in CAR and Chad, in order to assess the cordon's effectiveness as a strategic buffer for western African countries. Subsequently, the Tripartite Meeting on the *cordon sanitaire* involving Sudan, CAR and Chad as well as PACE was held in Khartoum over the period 27-29th November 2001. The final report of this workshop is available. Based on these discussions, the fact that vaccine coverage in the *cordon sanitaire* has never exceeded 30% and that the infected zone in Sudan had moved eastwards, a consensus was reached that the *cordon* is no longer viable and appropriate. In consequence vaccination against rinderpest ceased in Chad at the end of March 2002. However, in CAR vaccination will only end in December 2002. It was agreed that all vaccination in southern Sudan would cease after June 2002. When the *cordon sanitaire* ceases to function as such, the epidemiologist devoted to the *cordon* will lose many of his responsibilities. Therefore, the PEU proposed that the epidemiologist devoted to the *cordon* be redeployed and take on responsibility for other countries in Central Africa in addition to those in Chad and CAR.

In line with the recommendations of the 1st Regional Co-ordination Meeting for Eastern Africa held in Entebbe (Uganda) in August 2001, countries in the region accepted the importance of a regional approach to eradication of rinderpest and progress along the OIE Pathway. It was decided that countries in the region should cease vaccination against rinderpest by the end of December 2001 and declare themselves provisionally free from rinderpest on a zonal basis during 2002.

Developing effective strategies against rinderpest in southern Sudan and southern Somalia was a focus of attention in the past year. A strategy for southern Sudan was agreed by all role players and is now in place and in the process of implementation. Progress in Somalia was slower but the strategy document is nearing finalization.

In Eastern Africa, rinderpest continues as a major threat as demonstrated by the occurrence of the infection in wildlife in Meru National Park, Kenya during July-November 2001. Discovery of this infection was a direct result of surveillance in wildlife conducted under PEU by the wildlife specialist for Eastern Africa and the Kenya Wildlife Service. As far as is known this is the first occasion on which routine surveillance rather than a disease report has resulted in the detection of rinderpest infection in Africa. It

There is compelling circumstantial evidence to suggest that rinderpest virus was introduced into the isolated buffalo population of Meru National Park by cattle influx from the east.

Upon confirmation of rinderpest infection among buffalo in Meru, the Kenyan Department of Veterinary Services with assistance from the PEU prepared a protocol for rinderpest search in selected parts of Eastern, North-Eastern and Central Provinces. The focus was on pastoral communities around Meru and Kora NPs and Bisanadi and Rahole NRs. The search was extended to the Somalia border in the east and to Laikipia and Samburu districts in the west. Clinical disease resembling rinderpest was not detected by any of the 12 survey teams during the field operations. Nine thousand eight hundred serum samples were collected for testing. The search is now planned to continue in Ijara District in the south and in the Coast Province of Kenya. This was delayed by heavy rain in April and May 2002.

In order to promote development of practical and directed policies towards contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP) and so enable active surveillance programs to be sustainable, a workshop with outside facilitation was organized by the PEU in Addis Ababa in November 2001. A number of outside consultants were recruited to assist with the process. As a result of the workshop, recommendations for participating countries as well as the PEU were outlined for the year ahead. However, policies currently recommended against CBPP in PACE countries are arguably impractical and scientifically flawed. For this reason an effort will be made in the year ahead to review these policies with the aid of local and international expertise.

The problem of African swine fever (ASF) in coastal countries in West Africa was addressed at a workshop held in Lomé in October 2001 conducted in association with the FAO. The workshop is being followed up by a document under preparation by the PEU and a consultant to propose a future strategy against ASF in the region related to incentives for altering pig husbandry practices. It is essential that the proportion of free-ranging pigs be reduced in that region if ASF is to be sustainably controlled.

Rift Valley fever (RVF) remains an impediment to livestock exports from the Horn of Africa to the Arabian Peninsula but OAU-IBAR and a number of international and regional organizations have developed initiatives to address the problem. The PEU has therefore concentrated on a supporting role. To facilitate easier trade, the Main Epidemiologist – in his position as President of the FMD & Other Epizootic diseases Commission of the OIE – has persuaded the OIE that the recommendations contained in the current chapter on RVF in the International Animal Health Code are out of date. Consequently the OIE appointed an *ad hoc* committee to redraft the chapter with the Main Epidemiologist as chairman. Principles on which a new chapter on RVF could be based were developed at the *ad hoc* meeting in Paris in February 2002 and a new draft chapter proposed. The latter has been circulated to member countries of OIE for comment. It is hoped that these recommendations will be adopted at the OIE General Session in Paris in May 2003.

The PEU assisted in finalization of the delayed rinderpest research contract with the Institute for Animal Health UK (Pirbright) and it is hoped the contract document will be signed soon. The memorandum of understanding (MOU) between CIRAD/EMVT

The PEU will assist all national PACE programmes in the establishment of efficient epidemiosurveillance networks and will provide relevant information to the economics unit, for the support to be given from States to sustain the recurrent cost of national epidemiosurveillance networks. A reasoned identification of reference laboratories will be developed as well as the strengthening of national laboratory activities. Realistic and sound control strategies for CBPP, ASF, PPR and eventually FMD shall be developed and ready for implementation at field level by the PEU. The rinderpest eradication process will be given the highest priority in southern Sudan, Somalia and Kenya; in particular, the eradication of the lineage two virus, which prevents the eradication in eastern Africa will have been developed and implemented. In western and central Africa the focus will be the recognition of freedom of rinderpest from 10 western African countries. The accompanying measures such as emergency preparedness plans approved by the OAU-IBAR shall be accepted. The wildlife surveillance activities, during the extension period will allow countries to establish their own surveillance system at country level. The ultimate goal will be to establish the expertise at regional level. The central African epidemiologist will be transferred to Bamako, in order to strengthen the activities in the region. The need of establishing a technical assistant in Abeche to oversee implementation of the activities in the western cordon sanitaire will be a priority for the unit, as a result of the dismantling of the cordon sanitaire.

The PACE Economics Unit

Economic analyses of animal diseases and their control help policy and decision-makers to set priorities, design more effective control programs, allocate resources more efficiently and distribute benefits equitably among potential beneficiaries. The aim of the PACE Economics Unit is to develop methodologies and provide information on livestock and animal health economics that can be used to improve decision-making at the individual, national and regional level. This work plan and cost estimate reviews the second year achievements of the unit and presents the activities, expected results and indicators for the third year.

During the second year the Economics Unit carried out several activities that contributed to the following four thrusts of the PACE programme: 1) Enhancing national capacities, 2) improving service delivery, 3) rinderpest eradication and 4) control of other epizootics.

To enhance national capacities, six national training workshops were organized in Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Senegal and Uganda. Ninety eight (98) national staff were trained on methods of economic impact assessment of rinderpest control. Each national programme and trainee received a copy of the economic impact assessment model. PACE-Ghana also received assistance in a study of the socio-economic impact of African Swine Fever.

On improved service delivery, a study of the economic impacts of private sector delivery of veterinary services was initiated to complement a similar study by the CAPE unit. A consultant was identified to collect field data for the study in eight (8) districts of Kenya. Government funding levels were also analyzed for a sample of countries and a format proposed on how national governments could contribute financially to the PACE programme. The proposal was discussed with PACE Co-ordinators in CAR, Cameroon,

Regarding rinderpest eradication, the costs and benefits of an epidemiological surveillance system for final eradication of rinderpest and better planning of the control of other epizootic animal diseases were estimated. An epidemiological model was developed using data from Ethiopia to simulate the input data used for the economic analysis.

On the control of other epizootics, a methodology for economic impact assessment of CBPP was initiated. Background studies on CBPP were completed in Chad, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda and epidemiological data compiled on CBPP outbreaks, incidence rates, mortality and morbidity rates, etc. The epidemiological data will be used to carry out an ex-ante analysis of CBPP control.

In addition to work directly related to the four thrusts of PACE, a review of policies for improved livestock development and trade in Africa was undertaken. The analysis examined trends in imports and exports of livestock products in Africa, the policy and non-policy constraints to livestock trade, proposed a strategy for improving livestock development and trade and the role OAU-IBAR can play to foster livestock trade in Africa.

Several international and local meetings were also attended and presentations were made on the economics of animal health.

Based on the recommendations of the Fifth PACE Advisory Committee meeting, the work plan of the Economics Unit has been modified to focus on major activities and results (see log frame) during the third year. These results will contribute toward the four thrusts of the PACE programme by developing economic methodologies and providing information for improved decision-making in animal disease control and enhanced national capacity in economic impact assessment of animal diseases. These activities will be carried out by both the Senior Economist and the Knowledge Transfer Assistant.

The Data Management Unit (DMU)

The Data Management Unit (DMU) of PACE aims to establish an information system, which will assist PACE, at national and regional levels, to eradicate rinderpest and develop appropriate strategies for the control of other major epizootic diseases. The information management system will also serve as a base for IBAR's future information system. The Unit comprises an officer, which is a veterinary professional with GIS expertise and a Local Area Network (LAN) Administrator. The Assistant Accountant /Data entry clerk will be trained to assist the Data Management Unit.

During the second year of PACE, several activities were conducted by the Unit both at continental and national programmes level. Major activities of the DMU included, decision made in identifying information systems and initiation of designing database for both continental and national programmes, improvement of the LAN and introduction of Intranet and digital filing system to PACE/IBAR headquarters, production and distribution of PARC and PACE information resource CD-ROM. During the reporting period eco-zone maps for Eastern Africa and adjacent areas were produced to assist in revising rinderpest eradication strategy. Technical support was given to three countries visited during the year 2001, Senegal, Ethiopia and Rwanda, and to some PACE Units regarding mapping and GIS work. The DMU has also made efforts during year two of

Access database was created and all reports received during the year 2001 entered and summaries produced for feedback to countries. The Unit, together with communication Unit and other sections of IBAR has contributed in preparing proposal for IBAR information and communication technology project. The proposal has been submitted to the donor for funding. Details of this and other activities are available from the annual report for the year 2001 and second half report of the same year.

The DMU will move one step ahead during the third year of PACE implementation by introducing an Integrated Database at PACE headquarters and national programmes. Other activities are derived from this main activity and will be implemented in collaboration with other Units of PACE and staff from national programmes.

The identification of appropriate information management tool, activity supported by consultancy input from FAO, took long time. The mentioned consultancy still couldn't take place and further delay in deciding what data to gather, what information to generate and which tool to use is unjustifiable. Hence, the Unit, in consultation with other Units of PACE has decided to move ahead with designing a database tailored to continental and national programmes as mentioned earlier. By the time of writing this plan, proposal on the type of information required by PACE continental and national programmes and the proposed Web-based database to manage these information has been commented upon by different Units of PACE headquarters and regional co-ordination staff members. Furthermore, a tender for designing the database has been launched and evaluation is underway. Identification of the suitable company, needs assessment and designing of the database will commence before the end of the current year work programme and will extend to the first months of the third year.

The identified company will assist in introducing the database to the headquarters and probably to one of the country programmes, most likely Kenya for simple logistical questions. The approach used to introduce the database into countries will be regional training followed by country-by-country installation and working directly with staff in charge of information management. Staff members from PACE national programmes conversant with installing and running the database may be used to assist in introducing it to other PACE countries.

Capacity building in animal health information management, both at PACE continental and national programmes level, by introducing PACE Integrated Database and establishing routines and consolidating achievements of previous years are the major results expected during the third year. Specific results include the introduction of continental and country database, improvement of disease reporting within and from countries to international organisations, and introduction and monitoring of Performance Indicators. Production of information resource materials such as CD-ROM and yearbook on important topics and compiling information on major diseases, especially on CBPP, are other expected results during the third year of PACE implementation. The following is the list of expected results:

- Capacity in information management built in 13 PACE member countries.
- Disease reporting from countries to international organisations (i.e. IBAR and OIE) improved.

- Capacity in information management built at PACE headquarters and regional office
- Information resource materials produced
- Facilities to store and analyse data required for Performance Indicator mapped into the database.
- Basic analysis and spatial distribution map of major disease, especially CBPP made available.

The Improvement of the Delivery of Veterinary Services

- The Veterinary Legislation and Privatization Unit (VLPU)

CAPE and VLPU work together to reorganize and strengthen veterinary services. They address all aspects of animal health service delivery, including up-flow with the policy and legislative environment, and vertical linkages to field level activities. Different types of animal health delivery systems will be adopted according to the socio-economical environment as well as the various geographical and political situations. VLPU and CAPE support countries to adapt their veterinary legislation and policy to enable privatization of veterinary practice and drug delivery, to ensure new poor livestock farmers are able to access services whilst harmonizing different partner countries of PACE. Furthermore CAPE supports the implementation, at field level, of the most appropriate and efficient AHW networks that have a potential for future upgrading. Both units optimize negotiations with various financial intermediaries and reinforce the veterinary profession through its professional bodies. Community-based Animal Health Workers (CAHW), Auxiliaries, Veterinary Certificate and Diploma holders (collectively known as paravets) take part in improving the distribution of veterinary products and services in the arid regions, as well as in vaccination campaigns and disease surveillance in remote and unsafe areas (and everywhere they could be relevant), under the supervision of veterinary doctors and, when possible, in the framework of farmers associations.

There are three funding sources for these activities: the PACE Programme's EDF budget lines "Support for privatisation" and "Husbandry auxiliaries", the DFID budget for the "Community-based Animal health and Participatory Epidemiology" (CAPE) project and the OFDA, USAID funding to the PARC-VAC project. As a result of the three funding sources, the activities related to improving animal health service delivery are managed by both CAPE and VLPU working closely together.

The main responsibilities of the DVSU are as follows :

- Legal aspects of the privatization process
- Harmonization of privatisation approaches
- Development and harmonisation of animal health policies
- Negotiations with financial intermediaries
- Promoting participation of husbandry auxiliaries ("paravets", community-based animal health workers) in animal health service delivery in remote or unsafe areas, under the supervision of veterinary doctors
- Improving the distribution of veterinary products and services in the arid regions by auxiliaries
- Institutional strengthening of IBAR and national veterinary services

- The Community Based Animal Health and Participatory Epidemiology Unit

The purpose of the CAPE sub-unit of the PACE programme is to establish sustainable animal health services to control diseases that threaten the health and productivity of livestock reared by pastoralists. Over the first year of its activities¹ the sub-unit has become more aware of the obstacles to this achieving this purpose. There is increasing realisation that an enabling policy environment is crucial and that OAU / IBAR has the mandate and ability to promote such policies. Such policy development cannot be limited to animal health issues but needs to also address the building blocks to sustainability such as conflict management in pastoral areas, livestock marketing and the appropriate provision of relief in disaster situations. It has therefore been proposed that the purpose of the CAPE sub-unit be reviewed at the mid term reviews (DFID due May. 2002 and EC delayed from Nov. 2001).

CAPE has during PACE year 2 worked according to its planned strategy and activity schedule. CAPE is progressing well in nearly all areas. There have been some delays in implementing field projects in southern Somalia due to the start up delays for the PACE Somalia national project. Two 4WD vehicles were to have been purchased with EDF funds mid 2001 to support field work, due to delays with the tendering process these vehicles, though now purchased, are still to be delivered. The institutional development work with in IBAR had to be put on hold in November 2001 whilst clarification on this activity was sought from OAU HQ. This delay is related to the transformation of the OAU to the AU.

In year two, as per the advice of the PACE Advisory Committee, CAPE allocated EDF funds for the analysis and possible development of Community-based Animal Health Delivery Systems in West Africa. The process of commissioning various studies began with the CAPE participation in the VSF-France organised conference on veterinary privatisation in Africa held in October 2001. The TOR for the studies have been agreed in consultation with the VLPU and consultants are currently being identified.

Full reports of CAPE activities between Jan and Dec 2001 have been submitted to PCU, OAU/IBAR, USAID and DFID. The next quarterly report to DFID is due on March 31st 2002.

During year 3, CAPE plans to continue to develop its ability to gain and use the results of community-based animal health delivery and field level projects to train, network, search and assess impact in order to refine the systems and disseminate the results internationally. CAPE aims to present findings and experiences at a Pan-African international conference, to be held in October 2002. Project achievements and experiences, together with the consensus built at this international conference will form the basis of determining the broad objectives and methods for the final PACE years.

In year 3, the sub-unit will essentially increasingly on ensuring that African governments and international agencies integrate community-based animal health delivery systems as a complementary animal health delivery system in relevant areas. CAPE will promote the use of the results of the international conference and work with partners on policy, legislative and institutional change.

In August 2001 the CAPE refined its logical framework and submitted a revised version of the log frame to OAU/IBAR, DFID and PACE PCU. In this new log frame the number of outputs reduced to four. They are as follows:-

- CAH delivery systems capable of epizootic disease surveillance and disease control established (or supported) in key ecosystems and other CAPE working areas.
- Capacity of OAU-IBAR to champion pro-poor policies, and internal and external institutional reform strengthened.
- Knowledge sharing on animal health service delivery and best practice guidelines and scaling up CAH for pastoral areas with national and international stakeholders.
- Advancement of CAH-enabling policy and legislation in pastoral areas where CAPE is active

The logical framework for the CAPE sub-unit is closely linked with the results/thrusts and main activities of the PACE programme. The CAPE logical framework is fully supported with indicators and assumptions and these have been used to detail the third year workplan.

The DFID funds provided to CAPE target its activities to five pastoral ecosystems in the Greater Horn of Africa [including eastern Chad and CAR]. These ecosystems reflect the perceived risks of rinderpest epizootics and the need to protect Central and Western Africa from outbreaks similar to those that occurred in the early 1980s. DFID have stated that they prefer these funds to be utilised as per the CAPE project memorandum, in the GHA.

CAPE is aware that there has been significant progress in developing private veterinary practices and auxiliary delivery systems in West Africa over the last 15 years. It recognizes that there is a need to assess and learn from these experiences if practices are to be refined and further developed, hence the use of funds in year two to assess west and central African experience and recommend further activities in years 3 and 4. Furthermore it is hoped that these assessments could be used to develop funding proposals to access further funds to improve community-based animal health delivery systems. The terms of this development depend upon the results of the assessments but are likely to involve the standardization of auxiliary training, plus revision of policies and legislation.

The Communication Unit

Based on the recommendations of the 5th Advisory Committee meeting, the proposal for the communication work programme has been adapted to a concrete plan, focusing six major results during the period of the WP3, four within operational communication (Thrust 1-3) and two within regional institutional communication (Thrust 4). These outputs can be summarised as follows :

Output 1 : Knowledge of sustainability aspects of the PACE programme, and in particular of viability questions of the epidemiological surveillance network is increased. A major indicator will be that the stakeholders consider PACE as an important player in sustainable animal health care. In this respect, a qualitative progress within the national PACE communication programmes will be developed and this will be measured by, an

improved value of communication programmes within national PACE programme, including augmentation of budgets and improvement of equipment.

Output 2 : Livestock owners, veterinary services and decision makers have a better understanding of privatisation benefits. A major indicator will be that the privatisation benefits are known as exemplary success stories.

Output 3 : Information is shared between participants within the epidemiio-surveillance network. Three main indicators will govern this result, namely :

- Communication tools within one national PACE programme are developed.
- Guidelines on participatory communication are established.
- Information flow within epidemiio-surveillance network is functional.

Ouput 4 : PACE/IBAR's technical capacity within its long-term perspective of managing and sharing knowledge is augmented, and similarly, PACE/IBAR and animal health are generally better understood. As a result, the stability of information will be shared and the frequency of contacts will media will be increased.

The PACE Financial Unit

The Financial Control Unit was established at the offices of the OAU/IBAR in Nairobi. It consists of the Financial Controller , a Counterpart Accountant and an Accounts Clerc. In Bamako, the Regional Co-ordination Unit has an Accountant who administers its budget under the immediate supervision of the Regional PACE Co-ordinator for West and central Africa. Reports and claims for reimbursement are submitted to the Financial Control Unit in Nairobi.

The budgets of the Co-ordination and Common Services Units for Nairobi and Bamako are annexed to this document. They are presented as a detailed budget and a combined budget for both Units, by main budget line.

The European Commission will make two separate commitments: one for Nairobi in KES and one for Bamako in FCFA.

- Accounting for regional imprest accounts

The PACE -PCU -Accounts sections in Nairobi and in Bamako will present monthly financial reports on expenditures, commitments and balances for the information of the PACE Programme Co-ordinator, the Regional Co-ordinator, the heads of the Common Services units and the Financial Controller.

In addition, they will prepare quarterly financial reports supporting documentary evidence for submission to the PACE Programme Co-ordinator and the Financial Controller. On the basis of these latter reports, claims for replenishment of the advance imprest will be made, in accordance with the rules annexed to this document (Annexes 4.1., 4.2. ,4.3.).

The Financial Controller will check and endorse the financial reports, approve the

To facilitate the financial follow-up of the Programme, the unit will introduce during this year an accounting software programme that will be used in the Programme Co-ordination Units in Nairobi and Bamako, and, by the National Components.

This programme is developed in French and English and will be installed and introduced in the PACE countries with the assistance of a short-term service provider who will be commissioned under the provisions for this work programme.

The Financial Control Unit will assist the PACE PCUs to prepare the work programme and cost estimate for the fourth year's work programme.

- *Accounting for imprest accounts of national PACE components*

By the end of this second PCU WP year, the work programmes of 28 countries were launched. In these countries, the National Co-ordinators and their accounts sections will produce monthly financial reports, in the standard format required by the Financial Control Unit.

These reports will be sent with original supporting documentation to the National Authorizing Officer; the local Delegation of the EC with requests for reimbursements. Copies of these reports will be provided to the PACE Co-ordinator and the Financial Controller to enable financial monitoring to be done. From such information, a financial database will be compiled. The Financial Controller will provide summary reports to the Regional Authorizing Officer the Lead Delegation of the EC in Nairobi and the PACE Advisory Committee

The National Authorizing Officers (NAOs) will send a copy of each payment order to the Financial Controller, the RAO and the lead Delegation of the EC in Nairobi.

The Financial Controller will undertake support missions to PACE countries to provide support to national PACE co-ordinators, and advise NAOs and Delegations on the financial status of the PACE Programme. Based on these missions, he will produce appraisal and financial / audit reports, with remarks and recommendations. Copies of these reports will be provided to the NAOs, national PACE co-ordinators, the local EC delegations, the PACE Programme Co-ordinator, regional PACE Co-ordinator for West and central Africa (as applicable), the RAO and the lead Delegation of the EC in Nairobi.

During this work programme , for support missions , priority will be given to those countries that have problems with the in time presentation of their financial reports.

The unit will work with the PACE Regional Co-ordination Unit and will assist in the consolidation of the national components' work programmes.

The Financial Unit will work closely together with the PCU-Administration Section , the PACE Co-ordinator and the Heads of Sections of the PACE Common Services in order t

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
SUMMARY	1
PART I: INTRODUCTION	1
I.1 Background	1
I.2 Strategy For The Implementation Of Pace	1
PART II: OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES AND EXPECTED RESULTS OF THE COORDINATION UNITS AND COMMON SERVICES OF THE PACE PROGRAMME	
II.1 Progress report of the PACE Programme Coordination Unit in Nairobi and Bamako during year II	8
II.2 Objectives OF the third work plan of the coordination units	11
II.3 Planned activities of the PACE Coordination units for year 3	12
III PACE EPIDEMIOLOGY UNIT (PEU)	38
III.1 Progress made in Year 2	38
III.2 Expected results and activities of the Epidemiology Unit	42
IV PACE DATA MANAGEMENT UNIT THIRD WORK PLAN	71
IV.1 Background of the PACE Data Management Unit	71
IV.2 Plans of DMU for PACE Year three	72
IV.3 Planned activities in detailed	73
IV.4 Thrust II - greater privatization of veterinary services and public/private sector linkage in the field	77
IV.5 Thrust III - Rinderpest eradicated from Africa; greater control of other epizootic diseases, especially CBPP.	78
IV.6 Thrust Iv - At Pan-African Level, Sustainable Co-Ordination Of National Animal Health Systems And Arrangements For Tackling Epizootic Diseases Set Up.	78
V ECONOMICS UNIT WORKPLAN FOR YEAR 3	85
V.1 Introduction	85
V.2 Summary of achievements for year 2	85
V.3 Activities and results for year 3	86
V.4 Main activities, result and indicators for economics unit for year 3	89
V.5 Activity timetable for economics unit year 3, June 2002 - May 2003	94

	Page
VI THE PACE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DELIVERY OF VETERINARY SERVICES UNIT	96
VI.1 Veterinary Legislation and Privatization Unit (VLPU)	96
VI.2 Activities achieved by the VLPU sub-unit at the end of March 2002	97
VI.3 Strategy for the Veterinary Legislation and Privatization sub-unit (VLPU)	99
VI.4 Outputs and activities	100
VI.5 Other activities	105
VI.6 Community-Based Animal Health and Participatory Epidemiology (CAPE) Unit	113
VII WORK PLAN FOR YEAR 3 OF THE PACE COMMUNICATION UNIT	121
VII.1 Expected results and activities for year 3	121
VIII FINANCIAL CONTROL UNIT	134
VIII.1 Introduction	134
VIII.2 Main activities of the financial control unit	134
VIII.3 Accounting for regional imprest account	134
VIII.4 Accounting for imprest accounts of national PACE components	135
VIII.5 Specific commitments	135
VIII.6 Expected results from year 3	136

PART III: COST ESTIMATES FOR COMMON SERVICES AND COORDINATION UNIT & MANAGEMENT BASED IN NAIROBI - YEAR THREE OF THE PROGRAMME

1 COMMON SERVICES	137
1.1 Epidemiology: Total: 157380 Euro	137
1.2 Communications: Total: 223650 Euro	138
1.3 Economics: Total: 133820 Euro	140
1.4 Unit to improve the delivery of veterinary services	140
1.5 Community-based animal health and participatory epidemiology (CAPE) Total 99600 Euro	141
1.6 Financial Unit: Total 75000 Euro	143
1.7 Other common services	144
2 Coordination unit: Total: 394900 Euro	147
2.1 Personnel	147
2.2 Equipment	148
2.3 Running costs	148
2.4 Contingencies	149

**PART IV COST ESTIMATES FOR COMMON SERVICES AND
REGIONAL CO-ORDINATION IN BAMAKO-YEAR
THREE OF THE PROGRAMME**

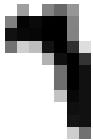
1.	COMMON SERVICES	149
1.1	Epidemiology	149
1.2	Communications	149

PART V IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES

PART VI SIGNATURE PAGE

ANNEXES

Annex 1	Overview of Staff in Nairobi and Bamako
Annex 2	Logical framework of the PACE Programme
Annex 2A	Time plan of activities of the PACE Common Services and Co-ordination Units
Annex 3.1	OAU-IBAR PACE Programme - Project Coordination Unit and Common Services - Nairobi - Budget for Year 3
Annex 3.2	OAU-IBAR PACE Programme - Regional Coordination Unit - Bamako - Budget for Year 3
Annex 3.3	Budget for Year 3: PCU Common Services: Nairobi and Bamako
Annex 4.1	Imprest Account Contractual Document for the third annual workprogramme of the PACE Programme Common Services and Co-ordination Unit in Nairobi - 2002 - 2003
Annex 4.2	Imprest Account Contractual Document for the third year work programme of the PACE Programme Common Services and Co-ordination Unit in Bamako - 2002 - 2003
Annex 4.3	Detailed rules for conducting imprest accounts in EDF financed Programmes and Projects (for PCU Nairobi and Bamako)
Annex 4.4	Division of Responsibilities for WP3: Financial Management and Administration, PCU - Nairobi



PART I

INTRODUCTION

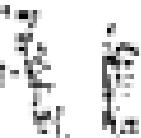
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PART I

INTRODUCTION

I-1. BACKGROUND

In Africa, the European Union supported a continent-wide fight against rinderpest, through the Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC), which ended on 31 October 1999, after thirteen years of successful implementation. The Commission of the European Communities and the Organization of African Unity Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (OAU/IBAR) signed the Financing Agreement of the Pan-African Programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE) on 5 July 1999 and 30 August 1999, respectively.

The idea behind the PACE Programme is to build on the headway made in the PARC project in order to establish lower-cost national and epidemiological surveillance networks for the main animal diseases, provide the countries with the capacities needed to organise economically and technically justified control programmes and develop effective and sustainable veterinary products and services.

The five year programme will cover 32 sub-Saharan Africa countries. It will be coordinated by the OAU/IBAR.

The bulk of the Programme's EDF funds (67%) will support national operations that will be planned and implemented in each country. These operations will be provided with a range of Common Services, which OAU/IBAR will co-ordinate at sub-regional and regional levels.

The PACE Programme will contribute to the goal of reducing poverty among those involved in stock farming by improving productivity, thereby improving their livelihoods and enhancing food security.

The Programme's vision is improved prevention and progressive control of the major epizootic diseases by providing a sound technical basis and enhanced national decision support and for strategic animal health management, at national and regional levels.

The purpose of the PACE Programme is to revitalize animal health services through strengthening national and regional capabilities to sustain surveillance as well as strategic control of major animal diseases and to improve animal health care, in 32 sub-Saharan countries.

I-2. STRATEGY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PACE

I-2.1 INTRODUCTION

The PACE strategy provides a framework within which national programmes will be developed and linked to sub-regional and regional strategies for the surveillance and control of the major epizootic diseases.

The Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC) removed rinderpest from all but a few countries in eastern Africa; in many countries, it also produced major policy changes to improve the sustainability of veterinary services. The policy issues that PARC addressed were:

- Cost recovery
- Liberalization of policies for drug importation and distribution
- Privatization of animal health services
- Sanitary mandates
- Strengthening associations/cooperatives
- Establishment of animal health development levy

PARC's initial strategy for the control and progressive eradication of rinderpest relied on raising national herd immunity to stop transmission of the virus, by using quality-controlled vaccines. Subsequently, mass vaccinations were reduced and succeeded by active disease search, and containment of rinderpest outbreaks. PARC also emphasized a sub-regional approach and established a cordon sanitaire in Central Africa to prevent the westerly spread of the disease. Consequently, PARC has provided PACE with a basis for its rinderpest eradication strategy and for achieving its other major objectives.

I-2.2 THE OVERALL STRATEGY

The Organization of African Unity Inter-african Bureau for Animal Resources (OAU/IBAR) implements the PACE Programme through national, sub-regional and regional programmes. The PACE Programme Co-ordination Unit (PCU) at OAU/IBAR is responsible for the coherence of programme implementation at all levels. The PCU has the managerial and technical capacity to assess operations and to keep them in line with the Programme's objectives.

It is essential that the investments and achievements made during PARC be protected. The basic strategy of PACE is to build on the foundation provided by PARC. The Programme will strengthen national and regional capacities for the sustainable surveillance and strategic control of priority epizootic diseases, and ensure that countries continue to follow international guidelines for the verification of freedom from rinderpest infection, thereby safeguarding animal health in Africa.

Regional co-operation is an important feature of the PACE Programme and it is envisaged that a multiplier effect will be produced through regional and sub-regional meetings that the Co-ordination Units will be responsible for organizing.

National component activities vary according to the individual situations in each country but they will always be included in the Programme's four thrusts with broad common aims, namely:

- Building up the institutional capacity of national animal health systems.
- Encouraging national capacities for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of interventions.

To enhance the sustainability of the impacts of PACE, in each country, activities will support the following prerequisites and accompanying measures:²

- the commitment to enter and follow the OIE rinderpest pathway (under thrust 3);
- continuation of the process of privatization of veterinary medicine and full cost recovery (under thrust 2);
- to ensure long-term sustainability, progressively increase government financial commitments to meet the full recurrent costs of a functional and effective epidemi-o-surveillance network at national level (thrust 1), which shall be linked effectively to regional and continental networks; and
- undertake continuous assessment of environmental impact of stockbreeding management and its impact on rangeland conditions.

The latter two points will be the subjects of continuous dialogue between the PACE Programme Co-ordination Unit and the governments of member countries.

I-2.3 THE FOUR THRUSTS OF THE PACE PROGRAMME

I-2.3.1 Reinforcing animal epidemiology services (information, diagnostics and follow-up) and control of major diseases in the participating countries

The development of control strategies requires reliable information, which, in turn, depends upon the existence of effective disease surveillance systems. These systems encompass continuous, systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of animal health data in association with prevailing risk factors, and economic considerations, for use in planning, implementation and evaluation of disease control tactics by veterinary personnel.

Disease surveillance is a core function of national veterinary authorities. Although PARC developed and strengthened networks for the surveillance of

² In compliance with the provisions of Article 15 of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Regional Authorizing Officer of the EDF (who is the Director of OAU/IBAR) and the respective National

animal diseases for purposes associated with rinderpest control and eradication, PACE will further strengthen these networks for the surveillance of other priority animal diseases in the long-term. PACE will provide levels of support that are consistent with the affordability and sustainability of these networks at the national level.

The expected result is that national capacities for analysis and action in the fields of epidemiology, socio-economics of animal health, communications and project management and the role of the regional OIE representation for Africa, based in Bamako funded for three years through the PACE programme will be enhanced.

I-2.3.2 Greater privatization of veterinary services and public/private linkages in this field

Veterinary legislation in many countries now permits the involvement of private veterinary practitioners in state veterinary services. PACE will promote the further rationalization of veterinary services to ensure that public goods are effectively safeguarded with appropriate involvement of the private sector. National authorities will be supported to continue the rationalization of the delivery of veterinary services.

It is expected that PACE will improve the accessibility and distribution of veterinary services and medicines, based on a harmonized approach to the privatization process and coherent links between public services and private operators.

The privatisation scheme in most of the countries should be reformed to become more business oriented. It is advisable that the scheme be managed independently from the Ministries and there should be specific training of the participants regarding business management. The legislation and privatisation unit will have a target task to assist in this specific activities.

I-2.3.3 Eradication of Rinderpest from Africa

It is essential that the fight against rinderpest be sustained to safeguard the investments made to date, by achieving the goal of continental eradication of rinderpest, and contributing significantly to the global eradication of the disease.

The detailed strategies that the Programme will adopt in the fight against rinderpest will be continuously revised and updated in the light of the results of epidemiological surveillance, and the changing situation at field level. The PACE approach will be based on halting vaccinations as soon as possible and on giving aid to countries to fulfil the OIE procedure for being declared free from rinderpest. PACE will align its blueprint for rinderpest eradication (under review) with that of the Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme (GREP), which currently, is based on the OIE pathway. Both blueprints will be reviewed and updated to reflect the changing situation in the field, as revealed by the results of surveillance conducted under the national PACE programmes.

OAU/IBAR will establish a centrally managed emergency fund to assist national authorities to contain outbreaks of rinderpest according to the emergency assistance for the control of Rinderpest outbreaks. These measures will ensure that the PACE Programme could respond rapidly to emergencies. The Programme will not establish individual national emergency funds.

I-2.3.4 Control of other major epizootic diseases

PACE will assist the development of national, sub-regional and regional strategies for the control of major epizootics. The comparative economic advantages of various strategy options will be highlighted by the results of specific studies but PACE will not fund the implementation of such strategies. IBAR will, through the PACE Programme, promote the timely reporting by all countries of the occurrence of OIE List A diseases. This will reinforce the links between the epidemiological surveillance networks and the refinement of strategies for the control of epizootics.

At the Pan-African level, OAU/IBAR will strengthen its capacity to co-ordinate national programmes for the control of epizootics. This will include the strengthening of management capabilities, the development of information management systems and emergency preparedness plans.

The activities under this thrust will improve the strategic control of priority epizootic diseases based on full cost recovery. Vaccine funds could possibly be made available for the most badly affected areas.

I-2.4 REGIONAL STRATEGIES

To attain the objectives outlined above and facilitate the delivery of support by the PACE Common Services, PACE has adopted a regional approach that takes into account geopolitics, husbandry systems, disease status, trade and the progress made during the PARC programme.

The PACE Programme's thrusts, outlined above, are common to the 32 countries and are the basis for all actions. An outline of the elements that national projects are expected to encompass is provided in a series of tables for the regional groupings. Within and across these groups of countries there are common themes and national PACE programmes will address national priorities within the regional requirements identified by PACE.

Table 1.

Regional grouping of PACE Member Countries

Region	Characteristics	Countries in the region
<i>Region I</i>	<i>The countries in this region have been free of rinderpest for over 10 years and most of them have declared provisional freedom from disease.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sahelian sub-group <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal sub-group	Burkina Faso, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry, [Liberia], Nigeria, [Sierra Leone], [Togo]
<i>Region II</i>	Central African countries: <input type="checkbox"/> providing protection against the movement of rinderpest westwards from eastern Africa <input type="checkbox"/> others that did not all participate in the PARC (where limited progress was made in addressing policy issues – PARC's dialogue points)	Tchad, Central African Republic, Cameroon ¹ , western Sudan*, [Burundi], Congo Brazzaville, [Congo Democratic Republic], Gabon, Guinea Equatoriale, Rwanda
<i>Region III</i>	Eastern African countries: <input type="checkbox"/> harbouring rinderpest/ at immediate risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>o Lineage 1</i> <i>o Lineage 2</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Red Sea coastal countries through which livestock transit en route to Middle East markets	<input type="checkbox"/> Southern Sudan*, Ethiopia, north-western Kenya*, Uganda, Northern Sudan* <input type="checkbox"/> Southern Somalia*, Kenya, Tanzania Djibouti, Eritrea, Northern Somalia* (Somaliland and Puntland)

Notes:

The European Commission will not fund activities at this stage in countries listed in [brackets].

1. As a direct beneficiary of the cordon sanitaire, Cameroon (with its large cattle population) is grouped here.

* For operational and epidemiological reasons, Kenya, Somalia and Sudan are considered on a zonal basis.

I-2.5 THE PURPOSE OF THE WORKPLAN AND COST ESTIMATE

This document describes the work programme for the Coordination Units and Common Services for the third full year of the PACE programme, which will start on 1st June 2002 and end on 31st May 2002.

Part I of this document presents the objectives and the strategies of the PACE programme.

Part II of the document outlines the progress made by the Coordination unit and the Common Services during the second workplan ; the specific sections describe the objectives, the approaches, the main activities and the expected results of Coordination Unit and the Common Services. A detailed time plan of activities and estimated cost envisaged for this period are presented.

The third work plan of the Coordination Unit and the Common Services aims at an effective co-ordination of their activities in support to the national PACE programmes. A high importance will be given to the monitoring of the national PACE programmes based on objectively verifiable indicators defined by the PCU in close consultation with the technical common services. These indicators will take into account the establishment of a national epidemiological surveillance network, the regular reporting; the results achieved so far and this will constitute a basis to apply the drawing rights procedures to the national PACE programmes.

To improve regional co-ordination in Eastern Africa, a PACE Desk Officer for Eastern Africa will be recruited prior to endorsement by the European Commission. This post would increase the capacity of the PCU to assist the national PACE programmes, particularly with regard to the 10 Eastern African countries still under the major threat of rinderpest.

PART II

OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES AND EXPECTED RESULTS
OF THE COORDINATION UNITS AND COMMON
SERVICES OF THE PACE PROGRAMME

1196

БІЛОСІРДИЙ СІМІНІКІВСЬКА ПРИЧА
ДІЛІЖНА СІЛІВІЯ ВІДПРАВЛЕНІ СІЛІ
ЧЕМІКІВСЬКА ТАЛИХ ВОЗНИЧА

PART II

OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES AND EXPECTED RESULTS OF THE COORDINATION UNITS AND COMMON SERVICES OF THE PACE PROGRAMME

II-1 PROGRESS REPORT OF THE PACE PROGRAMME COORDINATION UNIT IN NAIROBI AND BAMAKO DURING YEAR II

During the second WPCE, the PCU's major activity was to coordinate, monitor the implementation of the programme at continental level through the support of the Regional Coordination Unit for West and Central Africa based in Bamako.

The Coordination Unit's target aimed at establishing sustainable systems and networks, effective communications, transfer of appropriate technologies, capacity building, programme monitoring and international liaison with the ultimate objective of providing an effective and efficient support to national components of the PACE programme.

The activities centered around the established logical framework and the planning and monitoring of the Coordination Units and Common Services activities. A comprehensive manual of procedures was developed and the budgeting and accounting formats were adapted to the specific needs. The Local Area Network was strengthened and the filing system improved through a commissioned service with the assistance of the Data management Unit.

- Monitoring and follow up of activities of national PACE programmes

The PCU has the task of monitoring on a regular basis the national PACE programme according to activity reports produced by the countries as well as mission reports prepared by the common services and the PCU staff. It appears a real need to develop realistic monitoring indicators to assess performance of the programme at country and coordination levels.

The situation of the national PACE programmes are summarised in the following table 2.

Table 2 : PACE progress at country level

Country	Date of aproval of GP by the Advisory Committee	Date of aproval of consolidated work plan	Date of transfer of funds during the first work plan	Observations
West Africa				
Benin	July 2000	January 2001	July 2001	
Burkina FASO	July 2000	May 2001	August 2001	
Côte d'Ivoire	July 2000	January 2001	May 2001	
The Gambia	January 2001	May 2001	August 2001	
Ghana	July 2000	January 2001	March 2001	
Guinea	March 2000	August 2000	November 2000	
Bissau Guinea	January 2001	May 2001	August 2001	
Liberia	Non eligible country			
Mali	March 2000	August 2000	November 2000	
Mauritania	July 2000	January 2001	February 2001	
Niger	March 2000	January 2001	March 2001	
Nigeria	January 2001	May 2001	October 2001	
Senegal	March 2000	August 2000	November 2000	"
Sierra Leone	Non eligible country			
Togo	July 2000	January 2001	March 2001	
Central Africa				
Cameroun	Juiy2000	April 2002		
CAR	July 2000	January 2001	May 2001	
Congo	January 2001	November 2001	February 2002	
Gabon	July 2000	January 2001	March 2001	
Equatorial Guinea				
DRC		Apil 2002		
Chad	July 2000	January 2001	April 2001	
Eastern Africa				
Burundi	Not eligible			
Djibouti	Juiy2000	April 2001	February 2002	
Eritrea	July 2000	January 2001	May 2001	
Ethiopia	March 2000	August 2000	November 2000	
Kenya	October 2000	November 2001	February 2001	
Rwanda	March 2000	August 2000	November 2000	
Sudan (South)	January 2002	November 2001	November 2001	
Somalia	Janvier 2002	November 2001	January 2002	
Tanzania	January 2002	November 2001	January 2002	
Uganda	October 2000	November 2001	December 2001	

- *Organization of PACE regular meetings ;*

Two regional coordination meetings for West Central and Eastern African countries were organised in June, 2001 and August 2001 respectively in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) and Entebbe (Uganda).

The PCU organised the third and fourth Advisory committee meetings in Nairobi (Kenya) and Bamako (Mali) in 2001.

- *Coordination of regional meetings, workshops, and training need assessment workshops ;*

Various meetings and workshops were attended by the PCU. The objective was to discuss on specific topics with regard to the PACE programme, namely the preparation of emergency preparedness plans, the follow up on country submission of dossiers to be regarded free from rinderpest ; the development of strategies for the control of CBPP.

- *Preparation of consolidated PACE national programmes ;*

During the period under review, the PCU prepared the second consolidated work plan for a batch of 21 countries.

The table No 3 presents the chronological events of the consolidated workplans.

- *Workshop on the "Environmental component" of the PACE programme*

The PCU organised a workshop from 3rd to 5th April 2002, on the PACE environmental monitoring which focussed on "Livestock and environment". An action plan was developed during this meeting. It was agreed to undertake short term consultancies to fulfil the requirement of the Financing Agreement of the PACE programme. This action plan will form a basis of the activities in that specific field.

Table 3 :Consolidation of country PACE programmes

REGION	COUNTRY	CLOSURE OF WP I	START UP OF WP II
Region I (A)	Burkina Faso Mali Mauritania Niger	30 April 2002	1 st May 2002
Oregon I (B)	Benin Côte D'Ivoire Ghana Guinea Bissau Nigeria Togo	30 April 2002	1 st May 2002
Region II (A)	Cameroon Central African Republic	30 April 2002	1 st May 2002
Region II (B)	Gabon Equatorial Guinea Democratic Republic of Congo	30 April 2002	1 st May 2002
Region III (A)	Uganda Sudan (North) Somalia	30 April 2002	1 st May 2002
Region III (B)	Djibouti Eritrea	30 April 2002	1 st May 2002

II-2 OBJECTIVES OF THE THIRD WORK PLAN OF THE COORDNATON UNITS

The current work plan will be implemented on the basis of the logical framework of the PACE programme as adopted by the PCU during a workshop held in October 2000. This, will be donein accordance with the logical framework of the PACE programme with specific reference to the PACE Common Services and Coordination units.

The development and monitoring of objectively verifiable indicators will be based on key criteria such as the production of newsletters, the development of website, the report and library services, the IBAR's directives,the online focus groups, the reporting system, the response system, the laboratory diagnostics, the feedbacks, the international reporting.

The major role of the Coordination Unit is to ensure that the coherence, the overall coordination of the programme, its monitoring and the follow up of the progress of PACE by advising the national programmes that are responsible for the implementation of the programme at field level and by providing informations to the different stakeholders e.g. Advisory Committee, Policy committee and other international organisations.

The PACE Common Services responsibilities are to advise, facilitate, support, harmonise and inform national PACE programme and Coordination Units.

II.3 PLANNED ACTIVITIES OF THE PACE COORDINATION UNITS FOR YEAR 3

During the third work plan, the activities of the PACE Coordination units will focus on :

- Management of the PACE Common Services
- Coordination of PACE national components
- Coordination of various workshops and trainings
- Specific activities of the PCU.

II.3.1 MANAGEMENT OF PACE

The main activities of the PACE Coordination unit will focus on :

- Coordination within the Common Services and among those services
- Coordination of the activities of the national components of PACE as well as the support given by the Common Services
- Coordination of the Coordination Units specific activities.

The current third work plan will be implemented according to the activities planned by the Coordination Units and the Common Services.

II.3.2 PLANNING OF ACTIVITIES

- *Regular meetings*

The PCU will convene regular quarterly meetings which will be attended by the PACE Coordinators as well as the head of the Common Services Units. The time plan of activities and the milestones will be reviewed during these meetings. Corrective measures and the way forward will be proposed.

- *Planning of missions*

Each Head of Units will submit its quarterly mission plan to the PACE Coordinator one month before the end of the quarter for approval. The PACE Coordinator with the Administrative Assistant will draw an overall mission plan for monitoring purposes.

II.3.3 COORDINATION OF WORKSHOPS AND TRAININGS

- *Organization of meetings and various workshops*

The regional workshops planned during this work plan will be coordinated by the PCU and are outlined as follows :

Coordination by PCU of planned training-workshops

Period	Type of meeting/workshop	Organised by	Responsible person	No of days	Venue
June 2002	Workshop on mild rinderpest	PEU	All Staff of PEU	3	Nairobi
August 2002	Workshop on CBPP for francophone countries	PEU	All Staff of PEU	3	Ndjamena or Niamey
August 2002	Training workshop on capture	PEU	B. Chardonnet	5	Zimbabwe
August 2002	Training session on wildlife surveillance	PEU	R. Kock	5	Arusha
November 2002	Training session on the recognition of diagnosis and control of TBD	PEU	G. Thomson	7	Nairobi
December 2002	Training session in the principles of surveillance, risk assessment and data management	PEU,PCU	Regional Coordination (Bamako)	7	Nairobi

Period	Type of meeting/workshop	Organised by	Responsible person	No of days	Venue
March 2003	Workshop on Sustainability of epidemiosurveillance networks	PEU, EU	All Staff of PEU	4	Accra
		DMU	DM unit head	Not specified	Not specified
Sept 2002	Regional training workshop in information management & GIS	DMU	DM unit head	Not specified	Not specified
October 2002	Regional training workshop in information management & GIS	DMU	DM unit head	Not specified	Not specified
April 2003	Information management & GIS	DMU	DM unit head	Not specified	Not specified
Decemb 02	Convince key financial decision makers to increase budgetary allocation to sustain ESNW	ESU	ESU unit head		To be determined
Whole WPCE period	Training to enhance national and regional capacities in economic assessment methods of animal diseases	ESU	ESU unit head	5 to 7 days	Not specified
During year 3	Refresher course in economic theory & application is planned for head of economic units in PACE countries	ESU	ESU unit head	2 weeks	To be determined
Nov 2002	Regional training	ESU	Knowledge Transfer Assistant	During year 3	
March 03	Regional training	ESU	Knowledge Transfer Assistant	Not specified	Not specified

Period	Type of meeting/workshop	Organised by	Responsible person	No of days	Venue
		CAPE			
Oct 2002	International workshop on primary animal health care in the 21 st century shaping the rules, policy & institutions	CAPE	CAPE Unit head	5 days	Mombasa
October 2002	Privatization policy workshop held with VLPU	CAPE	CAPE Unit head	5 days	To be determined
		COMMUNICATION			
Dec 2002	«Think Tank» workshop	Communication	Communication Unit head	3 days	Nairobi
	Regional field workshop on knowledge attitudes, practices for epidemio-surveillance network		Communication Unit head	5 days	To be determined
October 2002	2 Workshops on PACE accounting and use of the developed logiciel for francophone and anglophone countries	Finan Cont.	Financial controller	10	Nairobi Bamako
Decemer 2002	Commissioned services on performance indicators and management of PACE	PCU	PACE Coordinator	10	Nairobi

- *Organization and participation to PACE regular meetings by the PACE Coordination unit*

The PACE programme Coordinators will attend the following regular meetings : The 2nd annual PACE Coordination meeting convene in Cotonou from 25 to 28 June 2002. The 6th PACE Advisory committee meeting in Nairobi in October 2002. The 7th Pace Advisory Committee meeting in Bamako in April 2003 .

It is anticipated to cover these meetings in 20 days and the expenses will be defrayed from the coordination regular budget.

- *Participation in international meetings.*

The PACE Coordinator and the PACE Regional Coordinator for West and central Africa will participate in the following meetings :

- FAO/GREP meeting in Roma in June 2002
- FAO World Food Summit in Roma in June 2002
- 15th meeting of the OIE Regional Commission for Africa convened in Mozambique (Maputo) in January 2003
- 71th OIE International Committee meeting in Paris in May 2003
- World veterinary congress in Tunisia in September 2002

- *Summary of missions planned by each of the PACE Coordonnator*

The table presents an anticipated mission plan for each coordinator. The total of the missions day is 180 for both.

Objectif of mission	Country to be visited	Number of days
Monotoring of nationalcomponent	Mauritania, Nigeria, Ghana, CAR, Congo, Gabon, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, DRC, Guinea Bissau, Gambia Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Sudan	45
Preparation and participation in PACE annual meeting	Cameroon	10
Participation to the 6 th & 7 th Advisory Committee meeting	Kenya	7
Participation to the 71thOIE general session	France	7
Participation to the 15 th OIE conference of the regional Commission for Africa	Mozambique	7
Participation to the GREP/FAO consultative meeting	Italia	6
International meetings		10
Contingencies	According to needs	8
Total mission days		100

- *Coordination of regional meetings, workshops and training need assessment workshops*

Each national component has made proposals for the training its requires. This has proved not to be realistic and applicable. Consequently, the PCU organised a training need assessment workshop with relevant identified institutions at the regional coordination in Bamako. The PCU has presented to the Fifth Advisory Committee Meeting early April 2002, a review of the training proposals which have been rationalized. A coherent training programme has been developed and will be monitor by the PCU for the PACE countries in East, West and Central Africa. The training programme due to start with the PACE national coordinators after the PACE second annual meeting by June 2002.

The other modules will follow as planned with a particular focus on regional grouping

Table 4 : Trainings planned during year 3 for National PACE programmes

Participants	Field of Training	Duration	Period	Venue
National Coordonnateur (2 sessions)	Assessment of epidemiological surveillance network quality ; Risk Analysis ; economic analysis in the event of epizootics ; management of human resources, EDF financial procedures ; Communication on project results etc.	1 week 1 week	July 2002 June 2003	Cotonou Tobe determined
Main Epidémiologist (2 sessions)	Basic epidemiological Indicators , Sampling frame, Statistical tools ; Designing and organization of an epidemiological network ; Management of samples and data at laboratory level ; Training of staff in communication; Emergency plan; Risk analysis etc.	1 week 1 week	July 02 Nov. 02	Dakar Nairobi
Staff member responsible for management and processing of data	Basic access function ; Designing of a data base ; GIS ; Presentation of results and production of material to support decision making etc.	2 weeks	Sept. 02	Banjul Nairobi
Responsible of communication	Dialogue with PACE techniciens , field staff and mediaprofessionals ; Communication Strategy; Development of scriptovisual supports ; communication Technology ; moderation, meetings, Training session for livestock owners etc.	1 week	Sept. 02	Bamako Nairobi
Responsible of privatization and improvement of veterinary services delivery	Monitoring and assistance to private veterinarians ; review of legislative acts, study on delivery of services to livestock owners etc.	2 weeks	Dec. 02	Dakar Nairobi

II.3.4 - MANAGEMENT OF THE PACE COMMON SERVICES

- *Planning of activities*

The manual of procedures under review will be finalised by June 2002. This will enable a better organization, implementation and planning of the activities at PACE coordination and common services level.

For a better management of the staff, a guide to evaluate the staff performance will be prepared and which will outline the different criteria. No further recruitment of personnel is foreseen.

The mid term review of the PACE programme will take place in October 2002. The coordination units will assist in a best planning and implementation of this review.

To improve on the coordination of the planned activities of the common services, the following measures will be taken :

- Develop a quarterly mission plan by each technical units at the beginning of each quarter,
- Prepare a concise and short mission report during the two days that follow the mission undertaken in one or two pages,
- Identify priority tasks to be achieved by the Common Services such as : identification of performance indicator of national epidemiological surveillance networks.

- *Monitoring*

The PCU will monitor each Common Service according to major activities planned and objectively verifiable Indicators provided with. The table below presents an overview of some selected activities and OVI's .

COMMON SERVICE	MAJOR ACTIVITY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS
PEU	Development of assessment criteria and performance indicators for epidemiological capacities in PACE countries (including wildlife)	<p>By end of June 2002 the PEU will have a database summarizing the functionality of ESNs of PACE countries as assessed by regional epidemiologists.</p> <p>By the end of September 2002 the performance indicators (Pis) developed for evaluation of epidemic-surveillance networks in PACE countries will be available.</p> <p>Assessment of countries based on these criteria will be available by end December 2002.</p>
	Disease-free zones	The growing desire of countries involved in PACE to focus on diseases that constrain trade will be discussed at the PACE Co-ordination meeting due to take place in Cotonou in June 2002. Any decisions reached with implications of the PEU will be implemented when appropriate.
	Assist individual countries to establish contingency (emergency preparedness) plans against rinderpest	<p>By end December 2002 the emergency preparedness plans of 11 countries will have been evaluated according to the criteria developed by the PEU</p> <p>Planning for development of emergency plans for southern Sudan and Somalia will be discussed at the first steering committee meeting in each case. Plans made will be co-ordinated by the Regional Epidemiologist for Eastern Africa.</p>
	Assist PACE countries to move down the OIE Pathway for rinderpest	<p>By June 2002, the PEU will have produced a document indicating country status and expected progress towards the declaration of freedom from rinderpest disease for countries in Western and Central Africa</p> <p>By end September 2002 at least 10 countries (Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal) will have received feed-back from the PEU on the adequacy of their dossiers</p>

COMMON SERVICE	MAJOR ACTIVITY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS
	Co-ordinate the implementation of strategies against rinderpest in endemic and high-risk areas	<p>By end May 2003 the OIE and GREP pathways will have been harmonized for practical purposes and reflected in documents of those 2 organizations</p> <p>By end March 2003, the results of the expanded program for rinderpest surveillance among wildlife populations will be available in reports</p>
DMU	PACE Integrated database introduced to 13 member countries	Report of database implementation per each of the 13 Country to PCU between October 2002 and May 2003
	Conduct 2 regional training sessions in Information management including GIS	Two regional training organised and conducted, one in September and another in October 2002
	Streamline remaining problems of PACE LAN and bring on board other IBAR projects	350CD-ROM distributed by February 2003 Rearrangement of cabling done and Servers housed in appropriate room All IBAR staff and projects connected to LAN by May 2003
SU	Establish PACE National economic units as integral units within respective departments of veterinary/livestock services. Regional workshops on the economics of animal health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional workshop for Eastern Africa countries held by end of 2002. • Regional workshop for Central and West African countries held May 2003. • Refresher course (2 weeks) in economic principles and applications for designated national economic units leaders who are non-economists held by May 2003.
PU	PACE member countries will adopt the OAU/IBAR's policy	Number of countries having adopted OAU/IBAR policy as a model for the re-organization of their own national veterinary services.
	Refocusing the activities of the government veterinary services and adoption of <i>mandat sanitaire</i>	<p>Number of countries having started a plan for re-centering the activities of government staff.</p> <p>Number of countries in East Africa having adopted the MS.</p>
	Adoption of the concept of <i>mandat sanitaire</i> , specially in East African countries	<p>Number of countries having instituted the mandat sanitaire in their animal health policy.</p> <p>Number of East African countries having adopted the MS (at least one)</p>

COMMON SERVICE	MAJOR ACTIVITY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS
CAPE	<p>CAH delivery systems capable of epizootic disease surveillance and disease control established (or supported) in key ecosystems and other CAPE working areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Facilitate cross border technical and pastoral harmonisation meetings * Support CAH service delivery in key ecosystems. * Design, test and implement CAH surveillance systems for epizootic diseases * Review experiences of PE, facilitate training, stakeholder analysis of its uses and identify needs for community-based disease investigation and surveillance. 	<p>PACE strategy continues to include CAH</p> <p>At least 3 harmonisation meetings per year</p> <p>Systems tested and in place in relevant pastoral ecosystems by May 2003</p> <p>Messages, methods and training courses developed for Somalia by May 2003</p> <p>One regional training completed, two national trainings occur</p> <p>Best-practice guidelines produced and disseminated by Nov. 2002</p>
COMMUNICATION		
	Knowledge of sustainability aspects of the PACE programme, and in particular of viability questions of the epidemio-surveillance network is increased.	Stakeholder consider PACE as an important player in sustainable animal health care.
	To organize a 3 days think tank workshop on PACE's sustainability.	Based on the feed back indicators of the questionnaire, a "think tank" workshop is set up by the end of the year 2002. The number of the participants is reduced to 15
	To coordinate the set-up of a website in close collaboration with the Data Management Unit and the Documentation Officer.	By end May 2003

- Reporting

- Monthly Report

Each PACE Common Service will prepare a one page monthly report following the format proposed by the short term consultant to the management of the PACE programme. The report s to be submitted to the PACE Coordinator on the last working day of the third week of the month..

- Sixth monthly report

The report of the PACE Common Services will be submitted to the PCU by 15 December 2002. The report should follow the format approved and already in use by the different units

- Annual report

Each common service will prepare an annual report to be submitted to the PCU by 15 June 2003.

- The organisation and management of the PACE Common Services activities

In order to assist the planning and coordination of PACE activities a calendar of the major events will be prepared by the coordination units and will be updated with the support of the common services and the input of the administrative assistant.

The regional coordination in eastern Africa ought to be improved. This was foreseen through the recruitment of a Desk Officer for Eastern Africa. The objection of the EC Delegation to this recruitment will be overcome by the recruitment of the long term Technical Assistants in five Eastern African countries, namely : Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania. An important number of TAs are already in place in the four regions of southern Somalia.

The PCU will engage short term consultants and advisors through the provisions of the workplan,through common services TA contractors through the framework contract through the provision of national PACE programme TAs.

The recommendations of the short term management consultant will be translated into daily practice. This will cover the different fields of managerial issues.

- The Common Services responsibilities in the Consolidation of national PACE programmes

Each Unit will consolidate the planned activities with regard to their technical field. These consolidated work plan will then be forwarded to the PCU three month before the start of the work plan. The following table outlines the responsibility of the different units.

Responsabilities in the Consolidation of national PACE components

Unit Responsible of consolidation of the national work plan	Thrust to be consolidated	Deadline of submission to PCU	Observation
PEU	Thrust 1, 3 and 4	August 2002 March 2003	
DMU	Thrust 1,2, 3,4	August 2002 March 2003	
ESU	Thrust 1,2,4	August 2002 March 2003	
VLPU	Thrust 1,2	August 2002 March 2003	
CAPE	Thrust 1,2,3,4	August 2002 March 2003	
COMMUNICATION	Thrust 1,2,3,4	August 2002 March 2003	
FINANCE CONTR.	Thrust 1	August 2002 March 2003	Preparation of budget
PCU	Thrust 1,2,3,4	August 2002 March 2003	Synthetics

- *Advisory Committee meetings*

Each unit head will present a comprehensive analysis of the PACE national components with regard to their unit objectives during the meeting. The written documents will be sent to the PCU four week before the date of the advisory committee meeting.

III.3.5 COORDINATION OF NATIONAL PACE PROGRAMMES

- *Regional coordination meetings*

During the third year, one annual coordination meeting will be convened for all national PACE programmes by end of June 2002 in Cotonou, Benin. This will constitute a major event to coordinate the activities of national programmes and will give the opportunity to the Common Services to present an analysis of the national programmes as far their objectives are concerned and give guidance related to their specific activities. The organization of this meeting is the responsibility of the PCU and as such, the main expenditures will be covered by its budget. However, each PACE country will cover the cost of its participation through their national budget.

The PCU as well as the Common services will introduce the PACE monitoring system as well as the indicator for national PACE component.

The national PACE Coordinators will submit a thorough analytical report to the PCU one month before the meeting ; this draft report will be discussed by the PACE Common Services.

- *Follow up on implementation of National PACE programmes*

The missions of the PACE coordination units give the opportunity to discuss and tackle specific issues at ministerial level with regard to institutional matters such as organization of veterinary services, funding of national epidemi-surveilance networks from national budgets.

Table 5 :Planned missions to follow up on implementation of national PACE programmes

Period for planned mission	Countries to be visited by the PACE Coordinator based in Nairobi	Number of mission days spent by the PACE Coordinator	Countries to be visited by the PACE Regional Coordinator based in Bamako	Number of mission days spent by the Regional PACE Coordinator
July – September 2002	Sudan, Ghana, Nigeria, Togo, Benin, Tanzania,	23	Mauritania, Nigeria, Ghana	12
– November–December 2002	Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Burundi	22	CAR, Congo, Gabon	12
– February – March 2003	Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti	22	Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, DRC	14
May 2003	Mali, Niger, Ghana, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Togo	23	Guinea Bissau, The Gambia	7
days spent on follow up missions for national PACE programmes by PACE Coordinator & PACE Regional Coordinator in		90		45

Preparation of consolidated national PACE programmes ;

consolidated work plan for Eastern and West and Central African countries will be developed as indicated in table 6.

National PACE programmes to be consolidated during year III

ring year III, two batch of countries will be consolidated : the first batch for November 2002 and the second for May 2003.

Line for countries to submit their WP	Expected date of start	Number of countries	Countries concerned
2002	November 2002	8	Ethiopia, Guinea, Rwanda, Senegal, Congo, Kenya, Southern Sudan, Tanzania
May 2003	May 2003	22	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, CAR, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Erythrea, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Bissau Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Uganda, RDC, Somalia, Northern Sudan, Chad, Togo.

Reporting

Overview of the reporting from PACE national components

Summary of report received during the second work plan is presented in order to draw lessons and to capitalise on the shortcomings. The main objective remains the improvement of regular, reliable and efficient reporting during the third work plan.

7 : Number of technical and financial reports produced by the PACE national components

	Date on which funds were received for the first Workplan	Quarterly activity reports		Monthly financial reports		Annual report		Number of reports received and expected reports
		Number of expected reports	Number of reports received	Number of expected reports	Number of reports received	Number of expected reports	Number of reports received	
(A)								
Baso	August 2001	2	1	8	3	0	0	4/10
	November 2000	3	2	7	5	1	1	8/11
ia	February 2001	4	2	14	3	1	0	5/19
	March 2001	4	3	13	13	1	0	16/18
(B)								
ivoire	Jully 2001	2	1	9	1	0	0	2/11
	May 2001	3	0	11	10	0	0	10/14
	April 2001	3	3	12	12	1	0	15/16
Guinea	August 2001	2	2	8	6	0	0	8/10
	March 2001	4	1	13	1	1	0	2/18
I (A)								
	May 2001	3	0	11	2	0	0	2/14
	April 2001	3	1	12	2	1	0	3/15
I (B)								
	March 2001	4	0	13	3	1	1	4/18

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try	Date on which funds were received for the first Workplan	Quarterly activity reports		Monthly financial reports		Annual report		Number of reports received and expected reports
		Number of expected reports	Number of reports received	Number of expected reports	Number of reports received	Number of expected reports	Number of reports received	
n III (A)								
la	January 2002	1	1	3	2	0	0	0/4
ia	October 2001	2	1	6	0	0	0	1/8
nia	January 2002	2	1	2	1	0	0	½
	October 2001	3	1	3	1	0	0	1/3
	October 2001	2	1	6	1	0	0	2/8
n III (B)								
iti	August 2001	2	1	8	0	0	0	1/10
i	October 2001	2	1	6	2	0	0	3/8

The analysis of the table shows a low level of reporting from the participating countries. While monitoring the achievement sof the PACE programme at national level, the reporting will be a key indicator of performance ; it will be used for the drawing rights procedures.

It should be emphasised that important delays and incomplete reporting has been a major shortcoming of the programme during the last two years as shown by the above analyticaltable.

Consequently, the PCU has developped an harmonized reporting format and has assisted the PACE countries to adopt the agreed formats.

The PCU will develop Performance indicator from which the timely and accurate reparting will be a basis for the assessment of country achievements. The monitoring of the performance of the countries will be done by using these indicators. The sysytem will then be transferred to the countries by the PCU and the Common services by end of September 2002.

- Technical Assistance to National PACE programmes

During the first work plan the Coordination developed a proposal for the provision of technical assistance to the national PACE components. For different reason beyond the PCU control, the procedure was blosked. During th third year, the PCU willfinalize the recruitment of Tas for nationalPACE programmes.

The Regional Coordination units will supervise their installation and provide orientation on the PACE programme's objectives, procedures and systems, including monitoring and reporting.

It is anticipated the installation of technical assistants to national programmes of the following countries : Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania, Nigeria. Technical Assistants will be made available at regional level in Western and Central Africa by January 2003.

II.3.6 -SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES OF THE PCU.

- "Drawing rights"

Durng this third work plan, the drawing rights criteria will be set by the PACE Coordinaton Unit in collaboration wth the Common Servces and will be applied to the PACE national Components. This will enable a reallocaton of the PACE national components'budget to countries that are performing better. Therefore, if a programme partner makes rapid, appropriate and effective use of its funds, it may expect to receive an increase in its budgetary ceiling, after the OAU-BAR and the EC approve such additional allocation.

The PCU, in the course of this year wll develop a technical and financial basis for reviewing the indicative allocations and applying the drawing rights.

- *"Country Digest"*

All common Services staff will assist the PCU in the process of harmonizing the reports of the PACE programme by providing a clear overview of the national PACE components. In this regard, all Common Services staff will assist with the compilation and regular updating of brief country digests or information sheets that contain essential information related to PACE.

- *Monitoring of the "Environmental component of the PACE programme";*

The PACE environmental component will be given some attention. The PCU will act as a facilitator and information hub centre by using a panel of experts as a PACE advisory body on this topic.

The PCU will focus on field case studies and implement these fieldworks in close collaboration with relevant specialised agencies. A collaborative action will be undertaken with the SEMG for the environmental monitoring.

In order to evaluate the impact of the programme, the PCU will organize an environmental monitoring in four test areas. The expertise will be provided by the Scientific Environment Monitoring Group (SEMG).

Table 8: Action plan for PACE environmental monitoring

Activities	Expected outputs	Actors	Time frame
Commission consultancy studies on the state of knowledge on livestock-environment relationship in the in the PACE strategical region and production systems	Synthetic report highlighting findings relevant to PACE Recommendations for PACE actions Identification of Gaps	PCU	December 2002
Establishment of information system for environment monitoring in PACE	Information hub on livestock-environment	PCU+PACE+ Communication+Data +Management	2003
Commission case studies	Provide indicator on livestock surveillance and wildlife. Environmental impact and infrastructure assessment on cattle trek Choice of 3-4 slaughterhouses	PCU+SEMG+Strategic partners+consultants	Head time end of 2002 Deadline October 2004
Regional (Seminar, conference or workshop)	Comprehensive results of case studies reviewed and transfer to OAU-IBAR countries	PCU	Early 2004

- ***OAU-IBAR's capacity and organizational Development***

- The PCU will coordinate the assistance to the development and strengthening of IBAR's capacity of as planned under output no.. of the DFID funded CAPE sub unit
- In conformity with the recommendation of the Ministerial meeting

- ***Fostering Policy dialogue***

The PCU will foster dialogue in the following major issues : recurrent cost of National Epidemi-surveillance Networks, review of veterinary legislation and privatisation, development of OAU-IBAR guidelines for veterinary legislation and privatisation, livestock environment interactions, reporting, drawing

The PCU will start planning of the second PACE policy committee meeting to be possible convene by 2003.

- *Mid Term Review*

The PCU will assist the consultant team to conduct the mid term review of the PACE programme in October 2002. It is anticipated that the PACE Coordinator will be part of the team to visit the selected 8 countries in the PACE three regions. The Regional Coordinator for West and Central Africa will join the team for the appraisal of PACE national components for the Western and Central African countries.

- *Meetings of the PACE Advisory Committee*

The PCU will organise and attend the two Advisory committee meetings planned in October 2002 and April 2003. The participation of the Regional coordinator for west and central Africa to the October, 2002 meeting in Nairobi and the PACE coordinator to the April 2003 meeting in Bamako will be defrayed from the respective coordination budgets.

- *Support to the veterinary schools*

The PCU will envisage a support to the veterinary schools to assist adapt and adopt appropriate curricula. It is envisaged to call the meeting of the deans of the african veterinary schools in Kenya in September 2002. The workshop will have the major objective of developing an action plan which will be implemented , regionally by end November 2002 by the Makerere and the Dakar veterinary schools for the Eastern and the Western and Central African regions.

- *Panvac, Emergency Fund, Vaccine Bank, Research*

The PACE Coordinator will undertake a mission to Ethiopia in Septembre, 2002 to finalise the procedures leading to the resumption of PANVAC activities in Debre Zeit. Thereafter, the Technical assistant contract will be implemented by posting the PANVAC veterinary vaccine expert in his duty station. The PCU will pursue the implementation of the recommendation of the meeting of Minister Responsible for Animal Ressources. The PACE Coordinator will liaise with the Japanese International Cooperation Agency to inquire about the funding agreement for PANVAC.

The PCU in collaboration with the PEU will designed the procedures to activate the release offunds in a case of emergency by the OIE through its regional representation Office for Africa.

The PCU will monitor the grant contract awarded to the Botswana Veterinary Institute, Pirbright and the CIRAD-Emvt respectively for the vaccine bank , the rinderpest research and the CBPP research programmes.

5.7 MAIN ACTIVITIES AND INDICATORS

Table 9 : Activities of the PACE Coordination units for the management of PACE during year 3

ACTIVITIES	ACTORS AND MAIN INDICATORS
• the regular meetings of the PACE Advisory Committee meeting	By PCU in June 2002 and October 2002 and April 2003
• to the recruitment of long terms TA for national PACE teams	By end of September 2002 with the approval of the EC
• short term consultants	By PCU and Common services throughout the 12 months
• the PACE manual of procedures including technical, administrative and financial guidelines to coordination and programmes	In close collaboration with common services and the mid term review consultants
• date WPCE for PACE national programmes in batch 5	By end of September 2002 and August 2003 by PCU
• to improve management systems to sustain the same impact including the PACE filing system	By September 2002 with the support of the PACE DMU
• appropriate training both at regional and coordination	During the third work plan
• frequent meeting at PACE coordination and regional	Throughout the implementation of the third work plan

FOR ACTIVITIES AND MAIN INDICATORS OF THE PCU

e 10 : Main activities

MAIN ACTIVITY	RESULT	INDICATOR	ACTION
Establishation of the Common Services	Conduct monitoring of PACE at national and common services level	Review the implementation on a quarterly basis in September 2002, January 2003 and May 2003	The PCU jointly with PACE Common Services
	Establish "a country digest" for all participating countries	By September 2002	PCU and Common Services
	Update informations on a regular basis to allow a continuous monitoring and apply corrective measures to country programmes	Through out the implementation of the third work plan and will initially start by July 2002 after the completion of the annual coordination meeting in Benin	The PCU and regional coordination unit in bamako
Establishation of national PACE names	Conduct interviews for the recruitment of the MTA	By end of September 2002 the recruitment process will have been completed	PCU, OAU-IBAR and the EC Delegation in Nairobi
	Launch the tender for the recruitment of Technical Assistants for PACE national components	By early September 2002	PCU and the EC Delegation in Kenya
	Consolidate the national PACE work programmes for Ethiopia, Rwanda, Guinea, Senegal, Mauritania, Kenya, Tanzania, The Gambia	By end of September 2002, a consolidated work plan for these countries will have been forwarded to the EC Delegation in Nairobi	PCU and PACE Regional Coordination Unit in Bamako

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MAIN ACTIVITY	RESULT	INDICATOR	ACTION
ities and related usabilities of programme ional Coordination Units	Develop performance indicators to monitor national PACE programmes	By end of August 2002 the indicators will be developed by the Common Services and thereafter transferred to national components by end of September 2002	PCU and PACE Common Services
	Transfer the newly developed monitoring system to PACE national programmes	By end of September 2002, the monitoring system developed will be adopted and transferred to the participating countries	PCU, PACE Regional Coordination Unit for west and central Africa and Common Services
	Convene the annual PACE coordination meeting for all PACE member countries at the same time	The meeting is due to take place from 25 to 28 June 2002 for all PACE countries in Cotonou (Benin)	PCU and PACE Regional coordination Unit in Bamako
	Implement the regional training programmes for PACE countries	By end of June 2002 the first module for PACE national coordinators will be held in Cotonou Subsequent training modules will be planned at regional level for francophone and Anglophone countries	PCU and PACE Regional Coordination unit in Bamako PCU, Regional Coordination Unit and PACE Common Services

MAIN ACTIVITY	RESULT	INDICATOR	ACTION
	Convene two meetings (sixth and seventh) of the PACE Advisory Committee	By mid October 2002 and mid April 2003	PCU
	Award short term contracts for implementation of the action plan which has been developed during the consultative workshop on livestock environment interactions	By end of May 2003 four studies will have been completed with the close involvement of the SEMG	PCU and OAU-IBAR's Environmental Advisor
	Resumption of veterinary vaccine control and testing activities at PANVAC	By end of September 2002, the authorization to resume the testing will have been granted. The technical assistant framework contract will have been in force by end of October 2002	PCU, OAU-IBAR, OAU and Ethiopian Government
	Supervision of subvention contracts for research on rinderpest and CBPP with the world reference laboratories	By end of May 2003 a consultative workshop will be convened to monitor progress of the CBPP research activities	PCU, PEU and the CBPP world reference laboratory

III. PACE EPIDEMIOLOGY UNIT (PEU)

III.1 PROGRESS MADE IN YEAR 2

During the second work plan, the PEU in close consultation with the PCU, organized a workshop in Abidjan on the OIE Pathway and the rinderpest Emergency preparedness plan, on 11-15 February 2002. From the presentations of the 23 delegates it was evident that 11 countries have finalized the emergency preparedness draft document, in 7 countries the process ongoing, and 5 countries still do not have an emergency preparedness plan.

From January 2002 the emergency vaccine stock of 500 000 doses of thermostable rinderpest vaccine was in place at the Botswana Veterinary Institute (BVI). In terms of the contract concluded, the BVI will store the vaccine and dispatch it to any destination in Africa the Director of OAU-IBAR may determine.

Due to a number of unfortunate circumstances the plan to select, together with the Data Management Unit (DMU), an appropriate epidemiological data management system for PACE, was delayed because of the logistical difficulties in the appointment of a consultant. As a result the decision was taken by PACE Co-ordination to follow another approach and develop an in-house database. The Data Management Unit (DMU) is co-ordinating this process.

The laboratory expert seconded to PACE by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) joined the PEU team in June 2001. He drew up a logical framework, a work plan and travel itinerary. Together with the Counterpart Epidemiologist he assessed the diagnostic capacities of seven national veterinary laboratories (Ethiopia, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Chad, Muguga, Mali & Cameroon) and made recommendations on laboratories that could be considered as regional laboratories/centers for OAU/IBAR.

The PEU participated actively in:

- Annual Regional Co-ordination Meetings for Western/Central and Eastern Africa held respectively in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) in June and Entebbe (Uganda) in August 2001.
- The workshop on "Update on technologies for surveillance of rinderpest freedom" held in Dakar (Senegal) To ensure unanimity of purpose and approach a meeting of the PEU was held in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) at the end of June 2001. The meeting was useful but it demonstrated that further consultation within the group was necessary to develop an integrated approach and common understanding of the problems that confront the PACE Epidemiology Unit (PEU). To carry the process forward a consultant (Dr Pascal Hendrikx) from CIRD/EMVT (Montpellier, France)

was appointed to assist in the drafting of a concept document outlining the principles and definitions by which the PEU will operate in future. The document was accepted by the members of the PEU present at the second meeting of the Unit held in Abidjan in 16 – 17 February 2002. The document is available in both French and English.

At the Abidjan meeting of the PEU the reporting lines for the regional and wildlife epidemiologists based in Bamako, Nairobi and N'djamena to the regional co-ordination in Bamako and the main and counterpart epidemiologists in Nairobi were agreed. This was formalized in the PEU Manual of Procedures. It was also agreed that in future at least 3 co-ordination meetings of the PEU will be held per year.

PEU staff continued to assist PACE member countries, viz. Guinea Bissau, Congo/Brazzaville, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Guinea Equatorial, Togo, Cameroon, Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania to compile their global plans and work programs, necessitating country visits and e-mail exchanges.

- Together with the OIE Regional Representative for Africa, the Counterpart Epidemiologist undertook a mission to Western African countries (Guinea Conakry, Ivory Cost, Togo and Senegal) to assess the current position with regard to emergency preparedness planning in those countries as well as progress with the OIE Pathway towards rinderpest eradication. Following the mission, a practical guideline for emergency preparedness planing was distributed to countries in the region. The OIE questionnaire for application for freedom from rinderpest was also sent to all PACE countries. A follow-up workshop was held in Abidjan) in November 2001. As a result recommendations on laboratory tests for diagnosis and serological surveys of rinderpest were made.
- The 3rd Research Co-ordination Meeting of the FAO/IAEA co-ordination research program on diagnosis and control of CBPP in Africa held in Nairobi (Kenya) in June 2001.
- Fourth Advisory Committee Meeting of PACE held in Nairobi over the period 13-14 September 2001.
- A workshop on sanitary surveillance and emerging diseases held in Addis Ababa, January 28-30 2002. This workshop was organized by OIE (Regional Representation for Africa).

In February 2001, the PEU conducted a reconnaissance of the *cordon sanitaire* in CAR and Chad, in order to assess the cordon's effectiveness as a strategic buffer for western African countries. Subsequently, the Tripartite Meeting on the *cordon sanitaire* involving Sudan, CAR and Chad as well as PACE was held in Khartoum over the period 27-29th November 2001. The final report of this workshop is available. Based on these discussions, the fact that vaccine coverage in the *cordon sanitaire* has

never exceeded 30% and that the infected zone in Sudan had moved eastwards, a consensus was reached that the *cordon* is no longer viable and appropriate. In consequence vaccination against rinderpest ceased in Chad at the end of March 2002. However, in CAR vaccination will only end in December 2002. It was agreed that all vaccination in southern Sudan would cease after June 2002. When the *cordon sanitaire* ceases to function as such, the epidemiologist devoted to the *cordon* will lose many of his responsibilities. Therefore, the PEU proposed that the epidemiologist devoted to the *cordon* be redeployed and take on responsibility for other countries in Central Africa in addition to those in Chad and CAR.

In line with the recommendations of the 1st Regional Co-ordination Meeting for Eastern Africa held in Entebbe (Uganda) in August 2001, countries in the region accepted the importance of a regional approach to eradication of rinderpest and progress along the OIE Pathway. It was decided that countries in the region should cease vaccination against rinderpest by the end of December 2001 and declare themselves provisionally free from rinderpest on a zonal basis during 2002.

Developing effective strategies against rinderpest in southern Sudan and southern Somalia was a focus of attention in the past year. A strategy for southern Sudan was agreed by all role players and is now in place and in the process of implementation. Progress in Somalia was slower but the strategy document is nearing finalization.

In Eastern Africa, rinderpest continues as a major threat as demonstrated by the occurrence of the infection in wildlife in Meru National Park, Kenya during July-November 2001. Discovery of this infection was a direct result of surveillance in wildlife conducted under PEU by the wildlife specialist for Eastern Africa and the Kenya Wildlife Service. As far as is known this is the first occasion on which routine surveillance rather than a disease report has resulted in the detection of rinderpest infection in Africa. It should therefore be considered a singular success for the PACE Program.

There is compelling circumstantial evidence to suggest that rinderpest virus was introduced into the isolated buffalo population of Meru National Park by cattle influx from the east.

Upon confirmation of rinderpest infection among buffalo in Meru, the Kenyan Department of Veterinary Services with assistance from the PEU prepared a protocol for rinderpest search in selected parts of Eastern, North-Eastern and Central Provinces. The focus was on pastoral communities around Meru and Kora NPs and Bisanadi and Rahole NRs. The search was extended to the Somalia border in the east and to Laikipia and Samburu districts in the west. Clinical disease resembling rinderpest was not detected by any of the 12 survey teams during the field operations. Nine thousand eight hundred serum samples were collected for testing. The

search is now planned to continue in Ijara District in the south and in the Coast Province of Kenya. This was delayed by heavy rain in April and May 2002.

In order to promote development of practical and directed policies towards contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP) and so enable active surveillance programs to be sustainable, a workshop with outside facilitation was organized by the PEU in Addis Ababa in November 2001. A number of outside consultants were recruited to assist with the process. As a result of the workshop, recommendations for participating countries as well as the PEU were outlined for the year ahead. However, policies currently recommended against CBPP in PACE countries are arguably impractical and scientifically flawed. For this reason an effort will be made in the year ahead to review these policies with the aid of local and international expertise.

The problem of African swine fever (ASF) in coastal countries in West Africa was addressed at a workshop held in Lomé in October 2001 conducted in association with the FAO. The workshop is being followed up by a document under preparation by the PEU and a consultant to propose a future strategy against ASF in the region related to incentives for altering pig husbandry practices. It is essential that the proportion of free-ranging pigs be reduced in that region if ASF is to be sustainably controlled.

Rift Valley fever (RVF) remains an impediment to livestock exports from the Horn of Africa to the Arabian Peninsula but OAU-IBAR and a number of international and regional organizations have developed initiatives to address the problem. The PEU has therefore concentrated on a supporting role. To facilitate easier trade, the Main Epidemiologist – in his position as President of the FMD & Other Epizootic diseases Commission of the OIE – has persuaded the OIE that the recommendations contained in the current chapter on RVF in the International Animal Health Code are out of date. Consequently the OIE appointed an *ad hoc* committee to redraft the chapter with the Main Epidemiologist as chairman. Principles on which a new chapter on RVF could be based were developed at the *ad hoc* meeting in Paris in February 2002 and a new draft chapter proposed. The latter has been circulated to member countries of OIE for comment. It is hoped that these recommendations will be adopted at the OIE General Session in Paris in May 2003.

The PEU assisted in finalization of the delayed rinderpest research contract with the Institute for Animal Health UK (Pirbright) and it is hoped the contract document will be signed soon. The memorandum of understanding (MOU) between CIRAD/EMVT (France) and OAU/IBAR for CBPP research has been signed.

III.2 Expected results and activities of the Epidemiology Unit

III.2.1 Pan-African network for epidemio-surveillance

- *Re-organization of the personnel within the PEU (PACE Management Decisions)*

Based on a recommendation by the PEU, the epidemiologist for the *cordon sanitaire* will be relocated to Bamako from N'djamena, and within the first half of year 3 assume responsibility for all countries within Central Africa as well as 3 countries in Western Africa (Mauritania, Senegal and The Gambia). The reason for this change is:

- The discontinuation of the *cordon sanitaire*
- The present inequitable distribution of the work-load between the epidemiologists based in Bamako and N'djamena
- The need to achieve a critical mass within the Bamako component of the PEU.

Although the *cordon sanitaire* as such has been abolished, the area concerned continues to be of great importance and the planned active surveillance there needs to continue at least for two years. Therefore the planned recruitment of a veterinary assistant with equipment (vehicle, office and furniture, etc.) to be stationed in Abeche continues to be necessary.

In concert with the decision concerning the epidemiologist for Central Africa, it was simultaneously agreed that the wildlife expert, previously based in Bamako, should be posted to N'djamena. This physical placement of the wildlife specialist for Western/Central Africa will not alter his responsibilities. This arrangement is intended, among other things, intended to ensure that the epidemiology unit for Central Africa continues to exist according to the PACE financial agreement.

Main Activity 1 Support for national epidemic-surveillance networks

- *Development of assessment criteria and performance indicators for epidemiological capacities in PACE countries (including wildlife)*

As agreed at the 4th Advisory Committee meeting, most PACE countries have existing systems that cannot easily be radically changed. Therefore, in countries where epidemic-surveillance networks/systems (ESNs) already exist, the emphasis will be on revitalizing existing systems and ensuring that the activities are appropriate to the outputs required. In countries where they still do not exist or are non-functional (Congo/ Brazzaville, Nigeria, Togo, Gambia, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea and Rwanda) a re-

assessment of what is possible within the resources of the PACE Program will be conducted in year 3 on a country by country basis.

This is comprised of two parts:

- An initial appraisal of each country's performance by the regional epidemiologist responsible based on a questionnaire developed by the PEU in consultation with the DMU and CAPE. The results for Eastern and two Central African countries are available and those from the rest will be available shortly.
- Continuation with the longer term process of developing critical performance indicators for use by both PACE countries for self-assessment and the PEU for quantitative and qualitative analysis of performance of ESNs. The criteria will be available by the middle of year 3 and the analysis complete by the end of the year.

The regional epidemiologists will address critical deficiencies identified in individual countries from the methodological perspective and ensure that the objectives, general principles of surveillance and adequate protocols are in place as well as an appreciation of the roles of the various players in the system. In Mali, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mauritania, Niger, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Senegal, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda the ESNs are operational. Assistance from the regional epidemiologists to these countries will focus on improving the inter-action between the different levels of the network and improving the reporting channels as well as frequency, quality and regularity of reporting. The latter concerns both internal reporting and external reporting to OAU-IBAR and the OIE.

Re-enforcement of epidemio-surveillance capacities, including wildlife

Country plans will continue to be refined in consultation with the countries concerned, so that over the lifetime of PACE, the establishment of effective epidemiological networks for Central/West and East Africa will be enabled by:

- Planned visits to PACE countries to assist with the implementation of activities related to epidemio-surveillance and the four thrusts of PACE (Table1)
- Programmed training of field personnel involved in epidemio-surveillance networks, including wildlife
- Reaching agreement with the countries involved on surveillance milestones and conformation with performance indicators (see above);
- Ensuring that laboratory support is adequate for the surveillance and epidemio-surveillance programs agreed;
- Assistance to countries in drawing up documented activity time-tables and ensuring that the proposed activities are harmonized with those of other PACE countries;

- Integration of the surveillance outputs of each network with the IBAR/PACE database and information system (in association with the DMU);
- Updating the database on epidemic-surveillance on wildlife;
- Ensuring that wildlife surveillance becomes an integral part of the national epidemic-surveillance programs.

The PEU will continue to address country-specific problems with an emphasis on priority countries and the effects these have on productivity and exports. For specific diseases such as rinderpest, CBPP, RVF and ASF more assistance will be provided by the PEU for developing country-specific strategies so that surveillance activities can be designed to complement those strategies in order to ensure that PACE activities are sustainable in the longer term. In particular, it is essential for countries to be able to demonstrate that effective epidemic-surveillance networks exist to ensure that applications for freedom from rinderpest are approved by the OIE.

It became clear in year 2 that the scheduled termination of the wildlife component of PACE in mid 2002 is premature, particularly in view of the apparent frequent association of rinderpest occurrence in Eastern Africa with wildlife. For this reason the contracts for the two wildlife specialists were extended for a further 10 months. It is therefore anticipated that wildlife surveillance, especially in respect of requirements for progress down the OIE Pathway and eradication of the two remaining foci will continue to provide vital inputs to the activities of the PEU for at least year 3 of PACE.

- *Development of plans for regional epidemic-surveillance networks, including wildlife*

The PEU has the major task of assisting regions to establish linkages between countries to ensure effective and integrated epidemiological networks. However, this is only possible after individual countries develop functional epidemic-surveillance outputs. Therefore this objective will only be addressed once there is a body of countries in the various regions that have analyzed information to contribute.

Main activity 2: Facilitate inventorization of national laboratory networks with respect to sustainable diagnosis services

- *Continued assessment of existing national laboratory capacities and establish a data-base*

The laboratory expert seconded by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) will continue to provide support to national laboratories in disease diagnosis and execution of surveillance testing, thus enhancing the efficacy of the laboratory network. Training in laboratory-related fields

will be provided for active countries in association with the IAEA based on needs assessments conducted by the laboratory specialist.

- *Assist countries with the procurement of essential laboratory equipment and reagents*

The laboratory expert will continue to provide laboratory support for the confirmation of clinical diagnoses and sero-surveillance, which is a requirement for an effective laboratory network. Provisions are made for the supply of laboratory reagents required to diagnose rinderpest, CBPP, PPR, ASF and other selected diseases in compliance with internationally accepted standards that the PACE Program promotes. Additional provisions are made to pay for specialized laboratory tests and follow-up diagnostics; these tests will, as a rule, be performed at the appropriate regional and world reference centers.

Where countries are affiliated to the International Atomic Agency funds for these activities will be augmented by the IAEA. In cases where the country is not affiliated to IAEA, PACE country funding will need to finance these activities.

Main activity 3: Training for improvement of ESNs

A difficulty that confronts the PEU is that training funds within PACE are allocated directly to individual countries that usually have fixed plans, sometimes unrealistic, for the funds allocated. Therefore, organization of training centrally at the level of the PEU is constrained. Added to this is the problem of language preference in different countries.

A training program was developed by the Bamako component of the PCU in year 2 in association with consultants from the International Trypanotolerance Center in Banjul and CIRAD-EMVT. In accordance with this program, training workshops will be implemented in November and December 2002 (see Table 2).

For wildlife, field training is planned for Eastern Africa in Tanzania, Sudan, Uganda, Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia during the course of the year (see Tables 2 and 3). In Western/Central Africa the wildlife component will be involved in the training sessions on epidemiological surveillance and training in wildlife capture will be conducted in Mali, CAR, Cameroon, DRC, Congo/Brazzaville and Equatorial Guinea.

Main activity 4: Assist countries to institute appropriate epidemiological practices

A critical requirement for PACE (and therefore OAU-IBAR) is a data management system whereby epidemiological (as well as other information) from participating countries can be acquired and stored in a manageable form. Furthermore, the format of information recording

between countries and Common Services of PACE needs to be compatible if not identical. This process planned for year 2 was constrained by the non-arrival of the consultant requested to assist with the operation. The DMU is now in the process of coordinating the production of an integrated database for this purpose. The factors constituting critical performance indicators will be incorporated into the database.

Once this database is available it will be the responsibility of the PEU to ensure that at country level data is collected to provide information to the central level in the format required. It is not possible at this stage to plan these actions in detail.

It had been agreed with the consultant from CIRAD who assisted with the production of the PEU document outlining objectives and procedures (see above) that he would identify basic textbooks for both Francophone and Anglophone countries for distribution to the epidemiology unit of each country. The idea is to ensure that each unit has reference texts available. This was not done by the consultant and so will now have to be done by the PEU in year 3.

The regional epidemiologists and wildlife specialists will continue to assist individual countries on a regular basis with establishing/revitalizing their epidemi-surveillance networks (see Table1 for details of planned country visits). This will include efforts to promote the use of private veterinarians and other animal health professionals as well as community-based animal health workers in building up the networks. The plans of the wildlife specialists are presently not well developed for year 3 because the extensions of their contracts were only recently finalized. However, these plans will be available soon after the commencement of year 3.

III.2.2 TOTAL ERADICATION OF RINDERPEST FROM THE REGION

Main activity 1: Coordinate the implementation of strategies for rinderpest in endemic and high-risk areas

- *Liase with the OIE and FAO/GREP to harmonize and integrate the GREP and OIE pathways for rinderpest*

Western and Central African countries need to be assisted in progressing along the OIE Pathway so that they achieve recognition of freedom from infection with rinderpest virus. For Eastern African and some Central African countries the only viable possibility at present is to submit applications to the OIE for zonal freedom from the disease.

To address the problem of rinderpest eradication from Eastern Africa on a regional basis, a draft document was produced in year 2 by GREP (Global Rinderpest Eradication Program) in association with the PEU and IAEA.

This document was discussed at a meeting between FAO, OIE and the WHO in early 2002 but so far no clear decision from the international bodies concerned on the way forward has been received. The Main Epidemiologist will carry this matter into meetings of the OIE and FAO where appropriate so as to gain acceptance for regional approaches to rinderpest eradication rather than the country by country approach necessitated by the OIE Pathway at present. The objective, supported by the African Ministers of Agriculture at their 6th meeting in Addis Ababa in February 2002, is to achieve integration of the GREP and OIE approaches in the form of a modified guideline enabling a regional approach to the eradication of rinderpest. This is likely to require continuous effort over the next 2-3 years to achieve.

- *Facilitate participatory review of strategies for dealing with rinderpest in endemic and high-risk areas (including wildlife)*

Eastern Africa

In accordance with one of recommendations of the Tripartite Meeting held in Khartoum November 27-29, 2001, and as a result of the current rinderpest situation in Kenya, the PEU in association with the Kenyan Department of Veterinary Services, will organize a workshop on appropriate strategies against mild rinderpest in Eastern Africa on 17-19 June 2002 in Nairobi. The objectives of the workshop are to review surveillance procedures, control options, the position of wildlife in the maintenance of rinderpest virus and development of proposals relating to international guidelines, especially the OIE Pathway.

Once a strategy is agreed by the stakeholders involved, the PEU will assist the countries of Eastern Africa collectively as well as individually to implement the strategy using an integrated (regional) approach.

Western and Central Africa

The *cordon sanitaire* is recognized as having been important in preventing the spread of rinderpest from east to west in the past and in achieving the present favorable situation in the region where the infection is confined to Eastern Equatoria in Sudan and the Somali Eco-system. However, the *cordon sanitaire* is now no longer necessary (see above) and, in fact, presently constitutes an impediment to countries in Central Africa moving down the OIE Pathway. Therefore, in consultation with all the role players a decision has been reached for its discontinuation (Tripartite Meeting, 27-29 November 2001).

The question of the consequences of the discontinuation of the *cordon sanitaire* and what other measures can be instituted to protect Western Africa from a westward incursion of rinderpest will be addressed at the PACE Co-ordination meeting scheduled for Cotonou at the end of June 2002. However, it needs to be appreciated that the *cordon*, in the last few

years at least, did not function effectively and therefore the belief that it provided a barrier to protect Western Africa was largely false.

For the wildlife component an objective is to have an eco-system-based strategy in place for compliance with the OIE Pathway requirements for rinderpest surveillance in wildlife populations, especially buffalo.

- *Organize and coordinate rinderpest surveillance in livestock and selected wildlife populations in threatened ecozones.*

The most challenging task for the PEU in year 3 will be to assist in strengthening surveillance systems in southern Sudan and the Somali ecosystem and the associated border areas of Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. This is complicated by the variety of agencies and NGOs (non-governmental organizations) assisting with rinderpest surveillance and control. Many of these organizations have somewhat different objectives and approaches, which makes co-ordination difficult. On the other hand, unless a coordinated and complementary approach can be achieved between all the role-players, rinderpest eradication from Africa is unlikely to be achieved. Co-operation and co-ordination between the agencies involved (FAO, EU, and USAID), PACE Common Services Units and the various NGOs operating in those areas will be imperative and the PEU will work towards achieving that end. This will be achieved by:

- At the PEU level this will be achieved by close liaison between the Regional Epidemiologist for Eastern Africa and the groups operating in Somalia (PACE Somalia, CAPE and the NGOs) and southern Sudan (FAO – Operation Life-line, Sudan, VSF Belgium and NGOs). He will therefore actively participate in on-going surveillance and disease searches in these areas and threatened areas in adjacent countries. The objective is to identify foci of residual rinderpest infection (with harmonized inputs from both livestock and wildlife sectors) and institute measures to eliminate them.
- At both the individual country level and at the many co-ordination/stakeholder/steering committee meetings, the Regional Epidemiologist, supported by the Main and Counterpart Epidemiologists, will remain in close contact with the active role players and provide inputs and assessment as appropriate.
- Facilitating a better understanding between the wildlife and livestock sectors on problems associated with the wildlife-livestock interface, disease transmission in particular. This will be achieved by the wildlife specialists and the Regional Epidemiologist bringing relevant parties together whenever possible.
- In Western/Central Africa, follow up of the sampling conducted in the Zakouma NP (Chad) Gounda (CAR), Benoue and Boumbadjida (Cameroon), Yankari (Nigeria), Garamba and Virunga (DRC) will be

carried out as well as in Arly-Pendjari-W (Burkina Faso-Benin-Niger), Nikolo Koba (Senegal).

Main activity 2: Assist PACE countries to move along the OIE pathway for rinderpest

A major task of the PEU is to assist countries in progress down the OIE Pathway, which is a performance indicator of PACE, and assist them in the preparation of dossiers to be submitted to OIE to obtain the status of disease freedom. To achieve this objective PEU organized a workshop in Abidjan in year 2 that entailed providing guidance and models for the establishment of comprehensive dossiers containing the information required supporting applications to the OIE. The following schedule was agreed at the meeting:

Group 1 countries will send their draft dossiers to PACE/OAU/IBAR for checking by end June 2002 (Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal);

Group 2 countries will send their draft dossiers to PACE/OAU/IBAR for checking by end September 2002 (Benin, Guinea Bissau, Nigeria, Togo)

Group 3 of countries which will send their draft dossiers to PACE/OAU/IBAR by end December 2002 (Cameroon, CAR, Djibouti, Chad [zonal basis]).

It is anticipated that less than 30% of countries will produce documents that are initially of a standard that can be developed for successful applications by the end of 2002.

The Regional Epidemiologist concerned and then forwarded to the Main and Counterpart Epidemiologists for further input will initially assess each document. Based on those assessments countries will be advised as to the opinion of the PEU regarding the likely outcome of an application based on the dossier. For those countries with dossiers that the PEU believes are unlikely to prove adequate, they will be assisted either in clusters with similar difficulties or on an individual basis. However, the decision on what dossier to submit to the OIE is the ultimate responsibility of each country's official delegate to the OIE.

For those countries experiencing problems with the preparation of their document a model document will be provided as an example. Nepal has recently submitted an excellent application to the OIE and, if this application receives final approval at the OIE General Session in May 2002, permission will be sought from Nepal and OIE to use their document as an example. This will hopefully provide an incentive by showing what a poor country can achieve.

An objective of the PEU is to have at least 10 countries in Western Africa accepted as free of rinderpest disease at the OIE General Session of May 2003.

Main activity 3: Assist individual countries to establish contingency (emergency preparedness) plans against rinderpest

All countries were requested to finalize their emergency preparedness documents and submit to OAU-IBAR for approval by March 2002. To date, however, only 11 countries have finalized draft documents. Seven other countries have the document in preparatory form while 5 have not yet started. The PEU has developed a set of criteria whereby country documents will be recommended to the Director of OAU-IBAR for approval or not. Documents submitted are currently being assessed according to the criteria developed.

Documents that are available will be assessed by end June 2002 and the regional epidemiologists to determine the reason and to take corrective action will follow up those countries that have not submitted.

For southern Sudan, in GoS-controlled areas, emergency preparedness planning is in progress through co-operation between GoS and FAO-OLS (Northern Sector). In SPLA-controlled areas, VSF-Belgium in co-operation with OLS (southern Sector) are developing an emergency preparedness plan. In both instances the Regional Epidemiologist is providing inputs and will continue to do so. In the case of Somalia, emergency preparedness planning will commence in June 2002 following finalization of the strategy against rinderpest. This is primarily the responsibility of the PACE Somalia Unit in Nairobi but the Regional Epidemiologist is an active participant and will continue to be so.

III.2.3 Development of strategies for control of other priority epizootic diseases

Apart from rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP) was identified at the inception of PACE as a focus for the program because this OIE List A disease is either present in or threatens all of the countries involved in PACE.

The articles of PACE also make provision for the Program to address other epizootic diseases that threaten the region. Diseases, such as African swine fever (ASF), which currently is the cause of a panzootic in West Africa, and Rift Valley fever (RVF), which is interfering with animal exports from the Horn of Africa as a result of recent outbreaks in Saudi Arabia and Yemen, are particular priorities.

Other diseases such as *peste des petits ruminants* (PPR), foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), rabies and Newcastle disease may be addressed in subsequent years. There is growing pressure, however, within some countries and regions to concentrate on diseases that are important for trade such as FMD and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). This needs to be considered carefully in the context of long-term PACE strategy because this is probably the only way to make surveillance activities sustainable. The Main Epidemiologist at the next PACE Co-ordination meeting will therefore raise the issue.

It must also be borne in mind that new disease problems will possibly or even probably arise during the lifetime of PACE. The Program, therefore, needs to be flexible enough to respond quickly to emergencies that arise unexpectedly.

Main activity: Coordinate formulation of cost-effective national/regional strategies for control of major transboundary diseases

The staff of the PACE Epidemiology Unit will:

- Undertake a program of country visits (see Table1) in close consultation with the PACE Co-ordination Units and individual countries, to develop proposals to strengthen the surveillance and data collection for priority diseases in both livestock and wildlife populations
- Develop protocols, together with the Economics Unit, for impact appraisal of identified diseases in the regions concerned in both livestock and wildlife populations.

With regard to specific diseases the PEU plans the following:

CBPP

The information gathered by the PEU through PACE co-ordination meetings, the CBPP workshop held in Addis Ababa in November 2001 and country visits conducted in all three regions of PACE in year 2 indicate that a major re-assessment of the approach to CBPP within PACE is required. The reasons for this are:

- Almost all PACE countries claim that their objective is to eradicate CBPP by bi-annual vaccination of 80% of the cattle population for 5 years followed by cessation of vaccination and stamping out of foci that arise subsequently. On the other hand, simple arithmetic shows that no country within PACE has anywhere neared the financial or logistical resources to accomplish this objective. It is therefore unattainable within the framework of PACE.
- If mass or blanket vaccination were the way forward, surveillance (more correctly monitoring) of the levels of herd immunity being achieved should be the focus (i.e. as was the situation in the initial

phases of PARC for rinderpest). In no country is this so and furthermore many of the vaccines used in the field are not independently tested for safety and efficacy. There is reason to believe that some vaccines used are ineffective and some cause unacceptable post-vaccinal reactions (conclusion reached at the Addis Ababa workshop).

- At the CBPP workshop held in Addis Ababa in year 2 it was concluded that eradication is not a viable alternative for PACE countries at this time and that control should be the immediate objective in most countries. However, conclusion was not reached on viable alternatives for control. This will be the objective of the follow-up workshop planned for Western Africa in year 3. For this workshop the PEU needs to develop ideas to carry into the workshop on viable alternatives for control. Therefore, before the planned CBPP workshop the PEU will, at its next internal meeting (June in either Cotonou or Nairobi) develop proposals in this regard.

For the above reasons the following activities are planned in respect of CBPP for year 3:

- Re-assessment of alternative control policies at the next PEU co-ordination meeting in June 2002.
- Continue to search for three sites (one each in Western, Central and Eastern Africa) where controlled, preferably longitudinal, studies on CBPP can be undertaken in order to determine the impact of the disease in endemic areas and the potential cost-benefit of alternative control strategies. It is intended that once suitable sites (i.e. where CBPP is endemic and where the infrastructure exists) to initiate scientifically sound impact and cost-benefit studies that can be conducted with suitable partners to at least partially finance and conduct the research. One site has been so far been identified in the Kagera Basin and preliminary investigations into the possibilities conducted with the assistance of CAPE.
- Arrange a CBPP workshop in Western/Central Africa as a follow-up to the one held in Eastern Africa in year 2.
- A consultant funded through the PACE programme's contract will be appointed to establish basic epidemiological parameters (especially the basic reproductive number [R_0]) for CBPP as a prelude to establishing herd immunity rates required to control CBPP by vaccination.
- The PEU will try to encourage additional (i.e. in addition to that being conducted by CIRAD in Ethiopia) controlled studies on the efficacy and consequences of treatment of acute CBPP. This is important because, irrespective of official policy, treatment of CBPP with antibiotics is widespread throughout the PACE region.

ASF

The increasing problem of ASF in Western, Central and Eastern Africa presents PACE with a difficult dilemma. Integrated regional approaches to the disease were agreed to be important at the workshop held in Lomé in year 2 but the fact that reliable movement control cannot be implemented in any of these regions means that little can be achieved in practice. Progress in two-area hold some prospect for improvement but both are long term. Nevertheless, PACE will endeavor to promote activities in both directions, *viz.*

- Finalization of recommendations with regard to incentives to induce changes in husbandry practices in Western/Central African countries in order to reduce the proportion of free-ranging pigs (follow-up of the workshop held in year 2). Although implementation of this activity is beyond the scope of PACE a document will be finalized at the start of year 3 outlining the importance of free-ranging pigs to ASF persistence and possible ways in which numbers of free-ranging pigs can be reduced. This document will be used to promote this approach to international funding agencies.
- Because the Main Epidemiologist is aware of the possibilities for developmental work on ASF vaccine based on progress achieved in the USA, the importance of furthering this work will be emphasized whenever appropriate opportunities arise.

RVF

Activities planned in connection with this disease are:

- Continue the initiative to have the chapter on RVF in the OIE's International Animal Health Code updated to enable the resumption of trade between countries in the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula.
- Support OAU-IBAR and FAO initiatives towards lifting the ban on exports from the Horn of Africa by supporting initiatives in this connection.

III.2.4 CONSULTATIONS AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Detailed requirements for specialist back up work required by the PEU will be developed during the course of the year. At present the following consultations are planned:

- a study on the basic (R_0) and effective (R) reproductive rates of CBPP infection and projections derived therefrom to determine the vaccine

coverage required to ensure elimination of the mycoplasma in vaccinated populations;

- a study on the manufacturing processes of CBPP vaccine in the PACE region to ensure that vaccines achieve the highest possible standards of efficacy and safety;
- a study to investigate the opportunities for and potential viability of disease-free zones within the PACE region that could serve as focal points for the development of intercontinental trade in animal products from the region (priority determined at the 6th meeting of Ministers of Agriculture in Addis Ababa in February 2002).

Table 11. Summary of major planned events and missions to countries of the PEU (excepted wildlife component)

Period	Countries visited	Responsible	No of days	Subjects
2002	Eritrea	R. Heinonen	5	Emergency preparedness plan & surveillance system
	Djibouti	K. Bidjeh, F. Bendali	5	Assist epidemiology Unit to launch epidemiosurveillance network
	Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry	T. Karim, K. Bidjeh	10	Assist countries to prepare dossier for submission to OIE
	Mauritania	A. Maillard, G. Thomson	5	Support to the surveillance system
	Mauritania, Gambia, Senegal	G. Thomson and A. Maillard	7	Assist countries to prepare dossier for submission to OIE
August 2002	Ghana, Benin, Togo	Bidjeh and T. Karim	10	Assist countries to prepare dossier for submission to OIE
	Cameroon	A. Maillard	7	Support to the surveillance system
September 2002	Somalia, Kenya	R. Heinonen	10	Surveillance follow up in the field (Baidoa zone). Survey support : via MoIsiolo to Modagashi and Mbalambla
	Eritrea	G. Thomson and K. Bidjeh	5	Appraisal of surveillance system
	Mali	G. Thomson and K. Bidjeh	5	Planing with reg. Epidemiologist and surveillance system evaluation
October 2002	Mauritania, Senegal	F. Bendali	8	Finalise OIE dossier and emergency preparedness plan
	Sudan	R. Heinonen	10	Visit to Boma and Pochalla
	Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Mali	Bidjeh K., T. Karim ?	10	Assist countries to prepare dossier for submission to OIE

(Table 11 continued)

Period	Countries visited	Responsible	No of days	Subjects
November 2002	Gambia, Gabon	<i>F. Bendali</i>	4	Establishment of epidemiosurveillance network, emergency preparedness plan
	Uganda	<i>R. Heinonen</i>	6	Visit to Epidemi Unit and support to surveillance in Karamoja
December 2002	Chad	<i>F. Bendali</i>	4	OIE dossier
	Tanzania	<i>R. Heinonen</i>	6	Meet National Coordinator in Loliondo for field visit along northern border districts
January 2003	Cameroon, CAR	<i>F. Bendali</i>	10	OIE dossier, emergency preparedness plan and surveillance system
	Kenya	<i>R. Heinonen</i>	5	Support to survey in Meru & Tana River.
	Sudan		12	Visit to GOS controlled areas in West
February 2003	DRC, Congo/Brazzaville	<i>F. Bendali</i>	10	Surveillance system, emergency preparedness plan and OIE dossier
July 2003	Uganda	<i>R. Heinonen</i>	8	Visit livestock markets on Sudan border

Table 12. Summary of planned training workshops and meetings in which the PEU will participate

Period	Type of meeting/workshop	Organised by	Responsible person	No. of days	Venue
June 2002	PEU Coordination Meeting	PEU	All Staff of PEU	2	Nairobi
	PACE Coordination Meeting	PCU	All Staff of PEU	6	Cotonou
August 2002	Workshop on CBPP for francophone countries	PEU	All Staff of PEU	3	Ndjamena or Niamey
	Training workshop on capture	PEU	B. Chardonnet	5	Zimba bwe
	Training session on wildlife surveillance	PEU	R. Koch	5	Arusha
October 2002	A/C Meeting	PCU	G. Thomson, K. Bidjeh	5	Addis Abeba
	PEU Meeting	PEU	All Staff of PEU	2	
	FAO-OLS Coordination Meeting	FAO-OLS	R. Heinonen	4	Lokich okio
November 2002	Training session on the recognition of diagnosis and control of TBD	PEU	G. Thomson	7	Nairobi
	FMD/Com. Meeting	OIE	G. Thomson	5	Paris
December 2002	Training session in the principles of surveillance, risk assessment and data management	PEU, PCU	Regional Coordination (Bamako)	7 x 2 = 14	To define
January 2003	FMD/Com. Meeting	OIE	G. Thomson	5	Paris
	OIE/Afr. Com.	OIE	K. Bidjeh	5	Maputo

(Table 12 continued)

Period	Type of meeting/workshop	Organised by	Responsible person	No of days	Venue
February 2003	PEU Coord. Meeting	PEU	All Staff of PEU	3	To define
	Coordination meeting on CBPP Research	IAEA/FAO /PACE	T. Karim, K. Bidjeh	5 (KB) and 14 (TK)	Bamako
March 2003	Workshop on Sustainability of epidemiosurveillance networks	PEU, EU	All Staff of PEU	4	Accra
April 2003	FAO-OLS Meeting	FAO-OLS	R. Heinonen	6	Khartoum
May 2003	OIE Meeting	OIE	G. Thomson	5	Paris

Table 13. Panned missions to countries for wildlife component

Period	Countries involved	Responsible person	No of days	Subjects
July 02	Uganda	R. Kock	14	Technical support and training
September 02	Kenya	R. Kock	13	Technical support to surveillance in Meru, Shaba, Samburu
October 02	Kenya	R. Kock	10	Technical support Tsavo East surveillance
November 02	Sudan	R. Kock/R Heinonen	14	Pibor surveillance and sampling
December 02	Kenya	R. Kock	14	Garissa, Tana, Ijara, Lamu districts surveillance
January 03	Tanzania	R. Kock	18	Southern Parks surveillance
January 03	Sudan	R. Kock	14	Boma region surveillance
March 03	Kenya	R. Kock	14	Wajir Mandera Northern districts surveillance
April 03	Ethiopia Eritrea	R. Kock	14 7	Ogaden Eritrea – Assess transboundary disease risk with wildlife
May 03	Somalia	R. Kock	21	Train teams and evaluate potential for wildlife serosurveillance
July 02	Burkina Faso, RCI, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal-	B. Chardonnet	5	OIE pathway support for submission from countries for freedom from RP-

(Table 13 continued)

Period	Countries involved	Responsible person	No. of days	Subjects
July 2002	Kenya,Sudan(Boma)	B. Chardonnet	5 14	Implementation of the recommendation of the June meeting on mild train of rinderpest – Support surveillance for RP in Eastern Equatoria,Northern Uganda lineage 1
August 2002	Zimbabwe	B. Chardonnet	20	Wildlife capture training workshop for west and central region
September 02-May 03	Kenya – North Eastern Province Somalia	B. Chardonnet	20 10	Support surveillance of the lineage II virus strain persisting in Kenya/Somalia through disease search and studying antibody prevalence in certain species and locations.
July-Dec 02	All countries	B. Chardonnet	10	Support surveillance of the lineage II virus strain persisting in Kenya/Somalia through disease search and studying antibody prevalence in certain species and locations.

(Table 13 continued)

Period	Countries involved	Responsible person	No. of days	Subjects
September 2002	Benin, Guinea Bissau, Nigeria, Togo			OIE pathway - support for submission from countries for freedom from disease (batch 2)
July – September 2002	All countries	B. Chardonnet	10	MOU development between wildlife and veterinary authorities if needed
July – 2002	All countries	B. Chardonnet	10	Visit wildlife (vet) departments to assist in planning interventions in relation to strategy implemen
2002	Cameroon, CAR, Chad	B. Chardonnet	3	OIE pathway - support for submission from countries for freedom from disease (batch 3)
2002-2003	Kenya (Tsavo, Samburu – Shaba – Marsabit) Tanzania (North), Ethiopia (Ogaden), (Somali programme).	B. Chardonnet	30	Support the assessment of the epidemic risk of rinderpest possibly spreading from NE Kenya - Somalia through sero – surveillance of sentinel populations
February 2003	Sudan Pibor Sudan Boma Northern Uganda	B. Chardonnet		Support surveillance for rinderpest in Eastern Equatoria, Northern Uganda lineage I

(Table 13 continued)

Period	Countries involved	Responsible person	No of days	Subjects
January 2003	Southern Tanzania (Mkumi - Selous, Ruaha – Rungwa, Katavi)	B. Chardonnet	30	Support bthe operation to clarify antibody status in Miombo wildlife populations and rule out possibility of a mild strain of rinderpest persisting in the region.
March 2003 February 2003	Zakouma (Chad) Gounda (CAR) Benoue-Boumbadjida-Faro (Cameroon)	B. Chardonnet	45	Carry out the samples collection in sentinel populations of Central Africa
April 2003	Pendjari – W (Benin) Borgu (Nigeria)	B. Chardonnet	20	Perform sample collection to rule out possibility of mild strain Rinderpest in Benin-west Nigeria
May 2002-June 2003	Chad, CAR, Cameroon, Benin, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Gambia, Mauritania, Guinea, Guinea Bissau	B. Chardonnet	5	Assist countries in the collection of blood samples from hunted animals
July-August 2002	Tanzania	B. Chardonnet	7	Assist to wildlife disease training workshop for the east Africa region.
September 2002	Cameroon	B. Chardonnet	7	Organise and Establish the 5th wildlife disease training workshop for the W&C Africa region.

(Table 13 continued)

Period	Countries involved	Responsible person	No of days	Subjects
July 2002-May 2003	Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Somali programme, Uganda, Sudan. Chad, Cameroon, CAR, Benin, DRC	B. Chardonnet	90	Undertake field training of individuals from vet units in each country to reinforce capacity for wildlife disease surveillance in the region
July 2002-May 2003	Region	B. Chardonnet	10	Assist in integration of wildlife units/data into epidemiosurveillance system in each country.

Main activities and indicators of the PEU: Year 3

Pan-African network for epidemic-surveillance	
Main activity	Indicators
Main activity 1: Support for national epidemic-surveillance networks	
Development of assessment criteria and performance indicators for epidemiological capacities in PACE countries (including wildlife)	<p>By end of June 2002 the PEU will have a database summarizing the functionality of ESNs of PACE countries as assessed by regional epidemiologists.</p> <p>By the end of September 2002 the performance indicators (Pis) developed for evaluation of epidemic-surveillance networks in PACE countries will be available. These will be discussed with PACE countries at the following PACE Co-ordination meeting and a plan established for implementation. Assessment of countries based on these criteria will be available by end December 2002.</p> <p>The PIs developed above will be incorporated into the database being developed by the DMU as soon as the latter becomes available.</p>
Re-enforcement of epidemic-surveillance networks, including wildlife	<p>By end September 2002 agreement will have been reached between the regional epidemiologists and countries possessing functional ESNs on surveillance milestones up to end May 2003</p> <p>For countries with non-functional ESNs the regional epidemiologist responsible will have reached agreement with the country co-ordinator on critical areas that constrain functionality and plan corrective action. Plans will be available by end 2002.</p> <p>For countries with operational ESNs, regional epidemiologists will continue to facilitate quicker and more efficient reporting channels and the use of private veterinarians and auxiliaries including community-based animal health workers to improve surveillance especially in remote areas.</p> <p>By end July 2002 the two wildlife epidemiologists will have a detailed and integrated plan for implementation of surveillance activities covering the extended contract period as well as longer term plans for wildlife surveillance up to the projected end of PACE</p>

<i>Main activity</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
Main activity 2 : Inventorization of national laboratory networks with respect to sustainable diagnostic services and support for training and purchase of equipment and reagents	
Continued assessment of existing national laboratory capacities and establishment of a database	By end July 2002, a database for laboratories reflecting the capacities of the central veterinary laboratory of at least 10 countries within PACE will be available at OAU-IBAR
Implementation of actions designed to improve performance of identified laboratories so as to facilitate effective surveillance for rinderpest, CBPP, AFF and RVF	By end May 2002 a laboratory training program will have been launched benefiting at least 10 member countries (this will be done jointly with IAEA) By end December 2002, the laboratory specialist will have compiled lists of equipment and reagents within the budgetary allocations of at least 10 PACE countries and have made substantive progress in assisting with the procurement of those items (finance for this to be provided by IAEA)
Main activity 3 : Training for improvement of ESNs	By end November 2002 the PEU will hold training session on the recognition, diagnosis and control of the major transboundary diseases (FAO TA contract) By end December 2002 training in the principles of surveillance, risk analysis and data management will have been held with the assistance of the DMU and CAPE as well as consultants in both Eastern (Anglophone) and Western/Central (Francophone) Africa (see Table 2 for details) By end August 2002, the PEU will have organized the wildlife disease workshop for Eastern Africa countries (see Table 2)

Main activity	Indicators
Main activity 4 : Assist countries to institute appropriate epidemiological practices	<p>By end December 2002, an appropriate epidemiological data management system will have been selected and procured and substantial progress made with making it functional at OAU-IBAR headquarters (Data Management Unit responsibility). PEU will ensure, in consultation with the DMU, that provision is made for collection and storage of selected epidemiological information.</p>
	<p>By end September 2002 the PEU will have distributed the selected publications on epidemio-surveillance to all the participating country coordinators and the PEU/DMU database will show that active countries are beginning to adopt those approaches</p>
	<p>By end of November 2002 all countries with significant wildlife populations will have been visited and a report on the wildlife surveillance capacity and needs and means proposed to fill gaps will have been drawn up for PACE</p>
	<p>The regional and wildlife epidemiologists will continue to assist individual countries on a regular basis with establishing/revitalizing their epidemio-surveillance networks. This will include efforts to promote the use of private veterinarians, other animal health professionals and CAHWs in building up the networks. For details of planned mission see Table 1 (3.1.3.5)</p>

Total eradication of rinderpest from region

Main activity	Indicators
Main activity 1: Co-ordinate the implementation of strategies against rinderpest in endemic and high-risk areas	<p>By end May 2003 the OIE and GREP pathways will have been harmonized for practical purposes and reflected in documents of those 2 organizations</p> <p>By end July 2002, minutes of the Eastern African workshop on strategies against mild rinderpest will be available to the PCU and implementation of reviewed strategies initiated.</p> <p>By end March 2003, the results of the expanded program for rinderpest surveillance among wildlife populations will be available in reports from the two wildlife specialists</p> <p>At the individual country level and at the regular co-ordination/stakeholder/steering committee meetings, the Regional Epidemiologist for Eastern Africa, supported by the Main and Counterpart Epidemiologists, will remain in close contact with the active role players. The objective will be to provide inputs and assessment as appropriate and co-ordinate actions of the various role-players.</p>
Main activity 2: Assist PACE countries to move down the OIE Pathway for rinderpest	<p>By June 2002, the PEU will have produced a document indicating country status and expected progress towards the declaration of freedom from rinderpest disease for countries in Western and Central Africa</p> <p>By end September 2002 at least 10 countries (Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal) will have received feed-back from the PEU on the adequacy of their dossiers for application for recognition of freedom from rinderpest with recommendations for improvement where necessary</p> <p>By end December 2002 these applications will have been submitted to the OIE</p> <p>By end April 2003 the documents of other Western Africa and Central African countries that could apply for country-wide freedom will have been reviewed by the PEU and plans made for applications for approval in May 2004</p> <p>By end August 2002 inputs into the CD training package in support of diagnosis of rinderpest and preparation for the OIE Pathway (in preparation by IAEA and FAO) will have been completed and by end November 2002 the final product will have been distributed to all PACE co-ordinators</p>

<i>Main activity</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
<p>Main activity 3: Assist individual countries to establish contingency (emergency preparedness) plans against rinderpest</p>	<p>By end December 2002 the emergency preparedness plans of 11 countries will have been evaluated according to the criteria developed by the PEU</p> <p>For countries with acceptable plans these will be recommended to the Director of OAU-IBAR for approval</p> <p>For countries whose plans are not acceptable the regional epidemiologist concerned will follow up and recommend corrective action.</p> <p>For countries that do not submit a document by end December 2002 the regional epidemiologist concerned will follow up and implement corrective measures</p> <p>Planning for development of emergency plans for southern Sudan and Somalia will be discussed at the first steering committee meeting in each case. Plans made will be co-ordinated by the Regional Epidemiologist for Eastern Africa.</p> <p>The consequences of the discontinuation of the <i>cordon sanitaire</i> will be discussed at the PACE Co-ordination Meeting in Cotonou at end June 2002. Any decisions reached at that time will be implemented as soon as possible</p>

Development of strategies for control of other priority epizootic diseases

Main activity	Indicators
Main activity 1: CBPP	<p>By end September 2002 a re-evaluation session within the PEU will have been held to develop viable control alternatives to discuss at the next to CBPP workshop in West/Central Africa.</p> <p>By end August 2002 a workshop on CBPP in Central/Western Africa will have been organized by the PEU</p> <p>PEU will provide a report to the PCU by end November 2002 on the expert consultation designed to establish R_0 for CBPP and the implications this holds for control by vaccination</p> <p>By end February 2003 at least 2 controlled studies on the epidemiology and impact of CBPP in endemic areas will have been initiated (in co-operation with the Economics Unit, CAPE, CIRAD, FAO and perhaps others)</p> <p>Guidelines developed by the PEU for sampling strategies for CBPP will be available in a document by end July 2002</p>
ASF	By end July 2002 a document outlining a strategy for promoting changes in pig husbandry systems will have been produced by the PEU to reduce the proportion of free-ranging pigs in the coastal belt of West Africa. The Director of OAU-IBAR, if approved, will submit this document to international funding agencies for consideration and possible funding.
RVF	By the end of January 2003, substantive progress will have been made towards producing a more scientifically based OIE Code chapter for RVF as reflected in a new draft chapter prepared for approval by the International Committee of the OIE in May 2003
Disease-free zones	The growing desire of countries involved in PACE to focus on diseases that constrain trade will be discussed at the PACE Co-ordination meeting due to take place in Cotonou in June 2002. Any decisions reached with implications of the PEU will be implemented when appropriate.

III.2.5 COSTS ESTIMATE

PERSONNEL

III.2.5.1 *Main Epidemiologist*

Contract was signed between FAO and OAU/IBAR. This contract covers his service vehicle, running costs, his regional travel and stationary costs.

III.2.5.2 *Counterpart Epidemiologist*

He was recruited by OAU/IBAR (international recruitment in Africa). His personnel cost is from provisions of this work programme.

III.2.5.3 *Laboratory Expert*

He is for establishing and maintaining diagnostic standards and was seconded to PACE by IAEA in June 2001.

III.2.5.4 *East Africa Epidemiologist*

Contract was signed between CIRAD/EMVT and OAU/IBAR. The contract covers the expert's personnel costs, basic equipment, missions and operational costs.

III.2.5.5 *East and west /Central Africa Wildlife Experts*

The new contract signed between CIRAD/EMVT covers the experts personnel costs, regional travel and operating costs, capture equipment, small provision for running costs and provision to emergency and strategic sampling.

III.2.6 EQUIPMENT

3 vehicles from PARC and 5 others were bought in years 1 and 2

Running costs to cover (for personnel based in Nairobi)

- Travel of Main Epidemiologist (daily allowance for 120 days and air fares).
- Travel of Counterpart Epidemiologist, Epidemiologists for East Africa and Wildlife Expert (daily allowance for 90 days and air fares).
- Activities in support of improvement of epidemiosurveillance networks and laboratories.
- Revitalizing epidemiosurveillance systems in East Africa
- Participating to the training of regional wildlife epidemiosurveillance in West, East and Central Africa
- Laboratory tests follow up
- Meetings of epidemiology Unit
- Coordination meetings
- Participating to the Research meetings (CBPP and Rinderpest)
- Participating to the field operations (wildlife and active disease survey in East, Central and West Africa)
- Assist countries to compile dossiers and to complete progress on OIE pathway
- Introduction in the countries performance indicators and risk analysis

- Encourage and facilitate implementation of appropriate disease surveillance and control strategies in each region
- One regional meeting of wildlife specialists
- Costs of analysis of specimens.
- Support to field operation in area infected with lineage II rinderpest virus.

IV PACE DATA MANAGEMENT UNIT THIRD WORK PLAN

IV.1 BACKGROUND OF THE PACE DATA MANAGEMENT UNIT

The Data Management Unit (DMU) of PACE aims to establish an information system, which will assist PACE, at national and regional levels, to eradicate rinderpest and develop appropriate strategies for the control of other major epizootic diseases. The information management system will also serve as a base for IBAR's future information system. The Unit comprises an officer, which is a veterinary professional with GIS expertise and a Local Area Network (LAN) Administrator. It is expected that the Account Assistant/DataEntry will work with the DMU in addition to his accounting activities, during the third year of project implementation. It is expected that a short training will be required in this field.

During the second year of PACE, several activities were conducted by the Unit both at continental and national programmes level. Major activities of the DMU included, decision made in identifying information systems and initiation of designing database for both continental and national programmes, improvement of the LAN and introduction of Intranet and digital filing system to PACE/IBAR headquarters, production and distribution of PARC and PACE information resource CD-ROM. During the reporting period eco-zone maps for Eastern Africa and adjacent areas were produced to assist in revising rinderpest eradication strategy. Technical support was given to three countries visited during the year 2001, Senegal, Ethiopia and Rwanda, and to some PACE Units regarding mapping and GIS work. The DMU has also made efforts during year two of PACE to revitalise disease reporting from OAU/IBAR member countries and simple Access database was created and all reports received during the year 2001 entered and summaries produced for feedback to countries. The Unit, together with communication Unit and other sections of IBAR has contributed in preparing proposal for IBAR information and communication technology project. The proposal has been submitted to the donor for funding. Details of this and other activities are available from the annual report for the year 2001 and second half report of the same year.

IV.2 PLANS OF DMU FOR PACE YEAR THREE

IV.2.1 STRATEGY

The DMU will move one step ahead during the third year of PACE implementation by introducing an Integrated Database at PACE headquarters and national programmes. Other activities are derived from this main activity and will be implemented in collaboration with other Units of PACE and staff from national programmes.

The identification of appropriate information management tool, activity supported by consultancy input from FAO, took long time. The mentioned consultancy still couldn't take place and further delay in deciding what data to gather, what information to generate and which tool to use is unjustifiable. Hence, the Unit, in consultation with other Units of PACE has decided to move ahead with designing a database tailored to continental and national programmes as mentioned earlier. By the time of writing this plan, proposal on the type of information required by PACE continental and national programmes and the proposed Web-based database to manage these information has been commented upon by different Units of PACE headquarters and regional co-ordination staff members. Furthermore, a tender for designing the database has been launched and evaluation is underway. Identification of the suitable company, needs assessment and designing of the database will commence before the end of the current year work programme and will extend to the first months of the third year.

The identified company will assist in introducing the database to the headquarters and probably to one of the country programmes, most likely Kenya for simple logistical questions. The approach used to introduce the database into countries will be regional training followed by country-by-country installation and working directly with staff in charge of information management. Staff members from PACE national programmes conversant with installing and running the database may be used to assist in introducing it to other PACE countries.

IV.2.2 EXPECTED RESULTS

Capacity building in animal health information management, both at PACE continental and national programmes level, by introducing PACE Integrated Database and establishing routines and consolidating achievements of previous years are the major results expected during the third year. Specific results include the introduction of continental and country database, improvement of disease reporting within and from countries to international organisations, and introduction and monitoring of Performance Indicators. Production of information resource materials such as CD-ROM and yearbook on important topics and compiling information on major diseases, especially on CBPP, are other expected results during the third year of PACE implementation. The following is the list of expected results:

- Capacity in information management built in 13 PACE member countries.
- Disease reporting from countries to international organisations (i.e. IBAR and OIE) improved.
- Staff from PACE National Programmes in charge of information management trained on information management and GIS.
- Capacity in information management built at PACE headquarters and regional office
- Information resource materials produced
- Facilities to store and analyse data required for Performance Indicator mapped into the database
- Basic analysis and spatial distribution map of major disease, especially CBPP made available.

IV.3. PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN DETAILED

IV.3.1 THRUST I - REINFORCING ANIMAL EPIDEMIOLOGY SERVICES (INFORMATION, DIAGNOSTICS AND FOLLOW-UP) AND CONTROL OF MAJOR ANIMAL DISEASES IN THE PARTICIPATORY COUNTRIES.

RESULT 1 – Designing and testing of PACE Integrated Database
Completed

Complete the design and testing of PACE Integrated Database – The design of the two-level Integrated Database, the continental and the country database, commence towards the end of year two. Advises from the recently concluded PACE Advisory Committee will be followed and the disease surveillance module of the database will be given priority for designing. The disease surveillance module of this database has to be tested with live data in some countries and comments collected during this exercise be incorporated to produce the final version of the database before September 2002. The remaining modules will be incorporated at a later stage. Identification of the company to design the database is underway at the present moment and detailed activities for year Three are:

- Complete developing the disease surveillance module of both the continental and country database.
- Select two countries, one English speaking Eastern African country (Ethiopia) and another Francophone from West or Central Africa (Senegal), which have on-going field data collection.
- Install and test the disease surveillance module of the database and test all the different modules.
- Gather comments and incorporate into the database.
- Continue producing the remaining modules.
- Gather further comments and incorporate to the database.
- Produce the final version of the database

Approaches

An experienced company in Web-based database will be selected to develop the database in a phased manner. Out of the seven continental and four country modules of the database, disease reporting will be given priority and the remaining will be designed in the second phase of the project.

RESULT 2 - Capacity in information management built at PACE headquarters and regional offices

- *Introduce an integrated database to PACE headquarter and regional offices* – The continental database, which comprises seven modules ranging from disease Surveillance to travel information, need to be introduced and links created with the country database. Similar to the country database, this has to be designed in a phased manner and tested with live data; comments from the testing incorporated and the final version produced before it become operational. Activities under this include:
 - Enter live data to all the modules, run analysis and produce reports.
 - Note every possible problems of the database and fix accordingly.
 - Install the final version
 - Introduce the database to PACE headquarter and regional office staff.

Strengthen the use of information technology at PACE HQ and regional – Several steps have been taken in improving computing capacity and the use of information technology at PACE headquarters during the previous two years of project implementation. These achievements will be consolidated and strengthened more during the third year by focusing on human resource

development and improving computing hardware and software. One of the major plans for the third year will be the introduction of Virtual Private Network to PACE Website (to be developed by the Communications Unit). This facility will enable PACE staff members in Bamako and those travelling to get access to files and e-mail messages via Internet by typing in user name and password.

- Introduce Virtual Private Network for remote access to the Data and Exchange Servers in Nairobi and probably in Bamako.
- Follow-up of IBAR's ICT proposal and assistance in its implementation
- Streamline remaining problems of PACE LAN and bring on board other IBAR projects
- Training in areas of information management and GIS and Refresher course for the LAN administrator
- Maintain contracts for data safety and security.

RESULT 3 - Information resource materials produced

Produce PARC and PACE Information Resource CD-ROM volume II -

During the second year of PACE implementation, 1000 copies of PARC and PACE Information Resources CD-ROM were produced and distributed to countries and partners. Sources for this CD-ROM were extract from the questionnaire circulated to countries and digital data/information available from PARC and PACE implementation. Consultants mobilised during PACE Year II selected important paper based documents produced during PARC implementation. Due to lack of companies to scan, produce text from the scanned document using Optical Character Recogniser (OCR), edit and proof read the paper documents in Nairobi, this activity has to be deferred to the coming PACE implementation year. These documents, therefore, are the main target of the second volume of Information Resources CD-ROM. Comments made on the first Volume will be taken into account during the production of the second volume. Activities under this header include:

- Identify companies capable of producing electronic version of paper documents, preferably locally and if that fails from the region or elsewhere.
- Convert all selected paper documents from Bamako and Nairobi in to electronic version.
- Create a master copy of the CD-ROM by including other timely information to what has been captured from paper documents. Indexing, search engine and easy navigation will be incorporated.
- Produce 350 copies of the master CD-ROM.
- Distribute to countries and other partners

RESULT 4 - PACE Integrated database introduced to 13 member countries.

Implement PACE database in 13 countries – Implementation of the disease surveillance module, which is needed immediately by countries, will be given priority. A total of 13 PACE member countries, a majority of which has started fulfilling requirements for applying to OIE for the declaration of freedom from rinderpest (disease), are selected to introduce the database. These countries are Mauritania, Senegal, Guinea Conakry, Mali, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Niger, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Djibouti and Guinea Bissau. Detailed activities under this heading include:

- Training of PACE national programme staff in charge of information management on how to install and run the database. This will be coupled with general information management and GIS training scheduled for year three.
- Install the database in four countries and train staff members further on installing, running and trouble shooting the database.
- Use these staff members to introduce the database in the remaining nine countries, fostering in this way cross-boundary transfer of experience.
- Test and install the remaining modules during the course of the year.

Approach – Regional training and direct implementation of the database in countries are the basic approaches followed. To enable speedy implementation of the database in more and more countries experts from national programmes conversant with the Database will be used (cross-border experience exchange).

Assumption – Design and testing of PACE Integrated database completed before end of September 2002.

Approach

- Modify reporting formats and draft protocol for routines.
- Circulate both for comments to countries
- The formats and reporting protocol will be discussed and approved at the training.

RESULT 5 - PACE national programme staff in charge of information management trained on information management and GIS.

Training in information management including GIS - Several countries have planned training courses in information management and GIS during the first year* of PACE implementation. Due to delay created in identifying appropriate information system and some other organisational and logistical problems planned trainings in information management and GIS couldn't take place, same as other training plans. Once the database for managing PACE

* Some have planned this activity for the second year.

national programmes information is made available, training on general information management including GIS and installing and running the designed database is possible. Two regional training on information management, GIS and the use of PACE Database will be organised, one for West and Central Africa and another for Eastern African countries. Recommendations from training workshop held in Bamako in during 2001 will be followed and identified training partner (i.e. ITC) will be used where ever in-house expertise is lacking to cover the topics to be delivered or the situation makes it difficult. Detailed activities in this regard are the following.

- Define the number and needs of training of candidates from each country.
- Based on this training need assessment prepare the list of participant and define and prepare training materials.
- Select venue and invite trainers and participants.
- Conduct the training.

IV.4 THRUST II - GREATER PRIVATISATION OF VETERINARY SERVICES AND PUBLIC/PRIVATE SECTOR LINKAGE IN THE FIELD.

RESULT 6 - Disease reporting from remote areas improved

Develop disease reporting formats for CAHW and see how these data can be integrated to national systems. This activity is geared towards wider coverage of disease reporting in each country by creating enabling condition to gather disease data from remote and inaccessible areas. The role played by CAHW in rinderpest control and eradication and animal health services is well established in some countries and this activity aims in expanding their role to cover passive surveillance in their operational area. This is an activity to be executed in close collaboration with CAPE and includes:

- Gather disease reporting formats currently used by different NGOs running CAHWs programmes.
- Together with CAPE and PEU, organise a workshop to draft disease reporting format and explore ways of integrating data collected by CAHW to national reporting system.
- Together with CAPE, organise a workshop to draft disease reporting format.
- Test the format in the field.
- Introduce the agreed format to areas covered by CAHW
- Explore ways of integrating data collected by CAHW to national reporting system.

**IV.5 THRUST III - RINDERPEST ERADICATED FROM AFRICA;
GREATER CONTROL OF OTHER EPIZOOTIC DISEASES,
ESPECIALLY CBPP.**

RESULT 7 – Data collection and analysis facility for Performance Indicator built-in to PACE Integrated Country Database

Assist countries to gather and analyse data and interpret information on Performance Indicators for rinderpest surveillance - This will enable countries to monitor and evaluate their progress and take corrective measure in case problems are detected. The PACE Epidemiology Unit (PEU) is expected to introduce Performance Indicators for the surveillance of rinderpest towards the end of the second year of PACE implementation. Based on this and the database to be introduced during the beginning of the third year, the following detailed activities are planned to achieve this objective.

- Build in data entry and analytical facilities for Performance Indicators for the surveillance of rinderpest in the country database.
- Prepare simple analytical tools for extracting information on performance Indicators from country database.

RESULT 8 – Data collection and analysis facility for Performance Indicator built-in to PACE Integrated Continental Database

Introduce routines at PACE HQ, to gather and analyse data and interpret information on Performance Indicators for rinderpest surveillance. This activity is similar to the one mentioned above but done here for the continental database. Monitoring in this case is done at continent level to identify those countries lagging behind in progressing along the OIE pathway and technical support provided. There is no overlapping regarding this and the previous activity related to Performance Indicators between PEU's plan and that of the DMU. While PEU takes most of the responsibilities of designing appropriate Indicators, DMU's task is limited to map these to the database to be designed.

IV.6 THRUST IV - AT PAN-AFRICAN LEVEL, SUSTAINABLE CO-ORDINATION OF NATIONAL ANIMAL HEALTH SYSTEMS AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR TACKLING EPIZOOTIC DISEASES SET UP.

RESULT 9 - Disease reporting improved

Assist countries in establishing routines for disease reporting and information management

An assessment made recently on the progress of disease reporting to OIE and IBAR has revealed that disease reporting both within countries and to international organisations is not adequate. Different meetings have urged countries to renew their commitment to report disease occurrence on monthly

basis to international organisations. To enable countries achieve this, the DMU will work together with countries assisting them to establish, where disease-reporting system is not yet established, or improve the existing systems. In line with this, the following activities are planned:

- Modify disease reporting and other formats in a participatory manner. This should also serve the database without affecting other on-going reporting.
- Propose protocol for preparation of disease reports, transmission, storage, analysis and dissemination of information. The protocol should also include agreed dates of sending reports to central veterinary authorities and international organisations.
- Establish disease reporting in three countries (Gambia, Djibouti and Guinea Bissau).
- Improve disease reporting in other nine countries. (Mauritania, Senegal, Guinea Conakry, Mali, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Niger, Eritrea & Ethiopia). Selection is made based on countries, which has apply to OIE for freedom from disease soon and those with on-going disease data collection

RESULT 10 - Regular feed-back on disease reporting produced and disseminated

Produce summary feedback from disease reports - There is gradual recovery in the number of disease reports received by IBAR from OAU member countries. Better results can be achieved by keeping on producing and sending feedback on the progress of disease reporting and summary of disease situation to countries, ensuring in this manner a two-way information flow.

Produce continent wide summaries of disease occurrence from reports received from OAU/AU member countries on quarterly basis and distribute to countries and other users.

RESULT 11 – Information on epidemiological rates and spatial distribution of major disease, especially CBPP made available.

Complete gathering data on major disease, especially on CBPP, and map distributions and factors contributing to their occurrence and spread and calculate key epidemiological rates based on available data.

- Generate epidemiological rates and other information required by users from available data.
- Produce distribution maps of major diseases.

Table 14. Expected results and indicators of achievements for PACE DMU 3rd Year AWP.

Result	Activities at country level	Indicator
4	PACE Integrated database introduced to 13 member countries	Report of database implementation per each of the 13 Country to PCU between October 2002 and May 2003
5	Conduct 2 regional training sessions in Information management including GIS	Two regional training organised and conducted, one in September and another in October 2002
6	Develop further disease reporting formats for CAHW and devise ways of Its integration to national systems	Disease reporting format for CAHW produced and method of integration proposed by May 2003
7	Data collection and analysis facility for Performance Indicator built-in to PACE Integrated Country Database	Thirteen countries assisted in implementing PI between October and 2002 and May 2003
9	Strengthen disease reporting in countries	Raise by 50% the current disease reporting rate to IBAR by May 2003
1	Designing and testing of PACE Integrated Database Completed	Designing, testing and debugging of the disease surveillance Module completed by September 2002 Designing testing and debugging of the remaining modules completed by February 2002
2	Create routines for data collection, processing and information dissemination	Data entry clerk recruited and routine for data entry and processing Established by December 2002.
3	Produce PARC and PACE Information Resource CD-ROM volume II	350 CD-ROM produced by November 2002 CD-ROM distributed by February 2003
2	Streamline remaining problems of PACE LAN and bring on board other IBAR projects	Rearrangement of cabling done and Servers housed in appropriate room All IBAR staff and projects connected to LAN by May 2003

Result	Activities at country level	Indicator
2	Training in areas of information management and GIS Refresher course for the LAN administrator	DM officer trained in both areas before May 2003 LAN Administrator received refresher course before May 2003
8	Data collection and analysis facility for Performance Indicator built-in to PACE Integrated Continental Database	Key performance Indicators introduced to PACE Database by October 2002 Monitoring of Indicator commenced by January 2003
10	Strengthen disease reporting from OAU member countries	Produce four quarterly summaries (feedback) in August '02, November '02, February '03 and May '03
11	Complete gathering & analysing data on major diseases	Spatial distribution and epidemiological rates for CBPP, RVF and ASF produced by May 03

Page 15 - Implementation Calendar of PACE DMU 3rd Year AWP.

V ECONOMICS UNIT WORKPLAN FOR YEAR 3

V-1 INTRODUCTION

Economic analyses of animal diseases and their control help policy and decision-makers to set priorities, design more effective control programs, allocate resources more efficiently and distribute benefits equitably among potential beneficiaries. The aim of the PACE Economics Unit is to develop methodologies and provide information on livestock and animal health economics that can be used to improve decision-making at the individual, national and regional level. This work plan and cost estimate reviews the second year achievements of the unit and presents the activities, expected results and indicators for the third year.

V-2 SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS FOR YEAR 2

During the second year the Economics Unit carried out several activities that contributed to the following four thrusts of the PACE programme: 1) Enhancing national capacities, 2) improving service delivery, 3) rinderpest eradication and 4) control of other epizootics.

To enhance national capacities, six national training workshops were organized in Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Senegal and Uganda. Ninety eight (98) national staff were trained on methods of economic impact assessment of rinderpest control. Each national programme and trainee received a copy of the economic impact assessment model. PACE-Ghana also received assistance in a study of the socio-economic impact of African Swine Fever.

On improved service delivery, a study of the economic impacts of private sector delivery of veterinary services was initiated to complement a similar study by the CAPE unit. A consultant was identified to collect field data for the study in eight (8) districts of Kenya. Government funding levels were also analyzed for a sample of countries and a format proposed on how national governments could contribute financially to the PACE programme. The proposal was discussed with PACE Co-ordinators in CAR, Cameroon, Chad and Ghana.

Regarding rinderpest eradication, the costs and benefits of an epidemi-surveillance system for final eradication of rinderpest and better planning of the control of other epizootic animal diseases were estimated. An epidemiological model was developed using data from Ethiopia to simulate the input data used for the economic analysis.

On the control of other epizootics, a methodology for economic impact assessment of CBPP was initiated. Background studies on CBPP were completed in Chad, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda and epidemiological data compiled on CBPP outbreaks, incidence rates,

mortality and morbidity rates, etc. The epidemiological data will be used to carry out an ex-ante analysis of CBPP control.

In addition to work directly related to the four thrusts of PACE, a review of policies for improved livestock development and trade in Africa was undertaken. The analysis examined trends in imports and exports of livestock products in Africa, the policy and non-policy constraints to livestock trade, proposed a strategy for improving livestock development and trade and the role OAU-IBAR can play to foster livestock trade in Africa.

Several international and local meetings were also attended and presentations were made on the economics of animal health.

V-3

ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS FOR YEAR 3

Based on the recommendations of the Fifth PACE Advisory Committee meeting, the work plan of the Economics Unit has been modified to focus on major activities and results (see log frame) during the third year. These results will contribute toward the four thrusts of the PACE programme by developing economic methodologies and providing information for improved decision-making in animal disease control and enhanced national capacity in economic impact assessment of animal diseases. These activities will be carried out by both the Senior Economist and the Knowledge Transfer Assistant.

RESULT 1

The aim of PACE is to eradicate rinderpest and ensure proper control of other epizootic diseases through the establishment of epidemi-surveillance networks. During the third year, activities will concentrate on demonstrating the economic viability and sustainability of the epidemi-surveillance networks. The unit will establish the economic viability of the networks and develop arguments to convince national governments (including donors and potential financial partners) to provide the funding necessary to sustain the epidemi-surveillance networks. The unit will work out the costs of setting up and running the epidemi-surveillance networks using case studies from where the networks already exist and are functional. The information will be useful for justifying continued funding by national governments and donors. To achieve this result, external consultations will be sought and utilized from other institutions or individuals who have comparative advantage in the economics of epidemi-surveillance systems.

RESULT 2

A three-day regional workshop will be organized by the end of 2002 to convince key financial decision makers (EDF National Authorizing Officers, Directors of budgets, etc) on the need to increase the budgetary allocations required to sustain livestock and animal health services including the epidemi-surveillance networks beginning from year 3. The national decision

workshop. The recommendations of the workshop will be disseminated in the PACE member countries and among relevant decision makers by the PACE Communication and other common services units.

RESULT 3

Training to enhance national and regional capacities in economic impact assessment methods of animal diseases will be another activity of the unit. National training workshops have already been organized in six PACE member countries. The use of in-country livestock/agricultural economists as additional resource people (bi-lingual in case of West and Central African region) was utilized as much as possible during second year and the same is expected during this year. During the third year, additional training workshops will be conducted in other PACE countries which have not had a national workshop yet. The national training workshops are intended as training for trainers sessions after which the country economist is expected to organize similar in-country training sessions for the rest of national staff. At regional level, a refresher course (lasting 2 weeks) in economic theory and applications is planned for heads of economic units in PACE member countries who are non-economists. In addition, two regional training workshops will be organized for the purpose of consolidating national training sessions and boosting capacity at regional level. The first workshop will train staff from countries in Eastern Africa in November 2002 while the second workshop will do the same in March 2003 for staff from West and Central African countries. Follow-up on in-country training sessions and backstopping will continue for those countries which have had a national workshop conducted already.

RESULT 4

Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) is the most important disease after rinderpest identified by the PACE programme. The design of optimal control strategies and investment of resources for the control of CBPP requires a good understanding of its economic impact. The unit will quantify the economic costs and potential benefits of CBPP control using data gathered from selected countries. This will serve as a means of justification for future funding of alternative control programmes. Background reports on the status of CBPP in additional PACE countries will be commissioned and utilized as a means of baseline economic and epidemiological data gathering towards an ex-ante economic analysis of CBPP.

RESULT 5

Severe budgetary constraints have limited the ability of African national governments to effectively provide animal health services; making it imperative to search for alternative means of service delivery. The concept of privatization has thus received increased attention. In collaboration with the VLPU and CAPE units, the Economics unit will examine the different organizational models that exist for the delivery of veterinary services. These

Community Based Animal Health Workers. The costs and potential benefits of these different models will be assessed to determine whether they are economically viable means of veterinary service delivery. Case studies will be carried out in two countries each within the PACE sub-regions.

MAIN ACTIVITIES, RESULT AND INDICATORS FOR ECONOMICS UNIT FOR YEAR 3

Main activity	Result	Indicator	By whom
Evaluate the economic viability of national epidemiological surveillance networks.	Economic viability of epidemiological surveillance network evaluated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model countries with functioning epidemiological surveillance networks selected by July 2002 • Mission reports to selected model countries to assess the constituents of their epidemiological surveillance systems. 	Senior Economist and Knowledge Transfer Assistant
Assess the ability of national governments to provide financial resources for a sustainable animal health surveillance network.	Organization and the ability of national governments to fund animal health services assessed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By October 2002 a document prepared on economic viability of networks. • National Governments made aware of appropriate funding levels for livestock and animal health services in selected PACE member countries. 	Senior Economist and Knowledge Transfer Assistant

Main activity	Result	Indicator	By whom
out the costs of ing up and ng a functional epidemio- veillance network.	Appropriate funding levels for establishing and running sustainable epidemi- surveillance networks established.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines on how countries can sustain financing of their epidemio-surveillance networks By October 2002, report showing the costs of a functional epidemi- surveillance network for at least two countries in each of the PACE sub-regions. 	Senior Economist and Knowledge Transfer Assistant
onal workshop onvince national rnments on the to increase the etary allocations ired to sustain stock and animal th services ding epidemi- illance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National governments are aware of the need for increased and sustainable funding of networks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By May 2003 all of PACE member countries have been sensitized and at least half of them have budgeted for epidemi- surveillance networks in their 2003-2004 work plans. 	Senior Economist and Knowledge Transfer Assistant

Main activity	Result	Indicator	By whom
Promote to donors and other financial partners the positive benefits to governments in stock and animal services regarding animal disease surveillance control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donors and potential financial partners are aware of the benefits of animal disease surveillance and control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countries' budgets reflecting increased financial allocations to livestock and animal health Workshop report available by January 2003. 	Senior Economist and Knowledge Transfer Assistant
Training of national staff methods for economic impact assessment of animal diseases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National capacities in economic impact assessment of animal diseases are strengthened. PACE National economists conduct in-country training sessions on economic impact assessment of priority animal diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By May 2003, 12 other countries with approved funding would have had their staff trained on economic impact assessment of methods through a national workshop. Follow-up mission reports on in-country training sessions for support in organization and execution. 	Knowledge Transfer Assistant/Senior Economist

Main activity	Result	Indicator	By whom
PACE economic units al units within e departments nary/livestock	PACE Economics units established in member countries and supported to develop their activities in their respective AWPCE's.	Follow-up mission reports on the support and activities of the established economic units	Knowledge Transfer Assistant/Senior Economist
Workshops on economics of animal diseases	Capacity in economic impact assessment of animal diseases is strengthened at regional level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional workshop for Eastern Africa countries held by end of 2002. • Regional workshop for Central and West African countries held May 2003. • Refresher course (2 weeks) in economic principles and applications for designated national economic units leaders who are non-economists held by May 2003. 	Senior Economist and Knowledge Transfer Assistant
Evaluation of the economic impact of CBPP	Economic losses and potential benefits of CBPP control evaluated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selected countries background reports on status of CBPP commissioned. • Mission reports on additional CBPP economic data collection and information verification • Model development and testing • Report on ex-ante economic analysis of CBPP completed by March 2003 	Senior Economist and Knowledge Transfer Assistant

Main activity	Result	Indicator	By whom
size the need of ased ined nment funding estock services	Increased and sustained funding to national livestock services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National governments budgets which reflect increased commitment to livestock sector. Mission reports to selected PACE member states showing increased commitment to livestock sector. 	Senior Economist and Knowledge Transfer Assistant
ss the economic ity of different els of veterinary ce delivery. W delivery ms in Northern a and Uganda.	Costs and potential benefits of private veterinary services delivery including CBAHWs assessed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on the costs and benefits of establishing and operating a private veterinary practice. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on the costs and benefits of delivering animal health services in pastoral areas. 	Senior Economist and Knowledge Transfer Assistant

ACTIVITY TIMETABLE FOR ECONOMICS UNITS YEAR 3, JUNE 2002-MAY 2003

Activity	J u n e	J u l y	A u g	S e p	O c t	N o v	D e c	J a n	F e b	M a r	A p r	M a y	
	2 0 0 -2	2 0 0 -3	2 0 0 -3	2 0 0 -3	2 0 0 -3	2 0 0 -3							
workshops on the economics of animal													
the economic impacts of CBPP													
the need of increased/ sustained funding of livestock services.													
the economic viability of different f veterinary service delivery													

egional training workshops (each 5 days excluding travel time for 20-25 people airfares and per diems for additional 2-3 resource persons, conference materials and facilities both in East and West/Central African Regions.

ne refresher course in economics of animal health (2 weeks for max. 15 people and 4 resource persons airfares and per diems).

ne sensitizing workshop (3 days for max. 20 people) on need to increase budgetary allocations for livestock and animal health services.

VI THE PACE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DELIVERY OF VETERINARY SERVICES UNIT

This unit includes two sub units, namely the Veterinary Legislation and Privatisation Unit (VLPU) and the Community Based Animal Health Participatory Epidemiology Unit (CAPE)

VI.1 VETERINARY LEGISLATION AND PRIVATIZATION UNIT (VLPU)

CAPE and VLPU work together to reorganize and strengthen veterinary services. They address all aspects of animal health service delivery, including up-flow with the policy and legislative environment, and vertical linkages to field level activities. Different types of animal health delivery systems will be adopted according to the socio-economical environment as well as the various geographical and political situations. VLPU and CAPE support countries to adapt their veterinary legislation and policy to enable privatization of veterinary practice and drug delivery, to ensure new poor livestock farmers are able to access services whilst harmonizing different partner countries of PACE. Furthermore CAPE supports the implementation, at field level, of the most appropriate and efficient AHW networks that have a potential for future upgrading. Both units optimize negotiations with various financial intermediaries and reinforce the veterinary profession through its professional bodies. Community-based Animal Health Workers (CAHW), Auxiliaries, Veterinary Certificate and Diploma holders (collectively known as paravets) take part in improving the distribution of veterinary products and services in the arid regions, as well as in vaccination campaigns and disease surveillance in remote and unsafe areas (and everywhere they could be relevant), under the supervision of veterinary doctors and, when possible, in the framework of farmers associations.

There are three funding sources for these activities: the PACE Programme's EDF budget lines "Support for privatisation" and "Husbandry auxiliaries", the DFID budget for the "Community-based Animal health and Participatory Epidemiology" (CAPE) project and the OFDA, USAID funding to the PARC-VAC project. As a result of the three funding sources, the activities related to improving animal health service delivery are managed by both CAPE and VLPU working closely together. Their principal responsibilities are allocated as shown in the table below.

Table 16: Main responsibilities of the DVSU

Focal areas	VLPUs	CAPE
Legal aspects of the privatization process	XXX	X
Harmonization of privatisation approaches	XXX	X
Development and harmonisation of animal health policies	XX	XX
Negotiations with financial intermediaries	XXX	X
Promoting participation of husbandry auxiliaries (“paravets”, community-based animal health workers) in animal health service delivery in remote or unsafe areas, under the supervision of veterinary doctors	X	XXX
Improving the distribution of veterinary products and services in the arid regions by auxiliaries	X	XXX
Institutional strengthening of IBAR and national veterinary services.	X	XXX

VI-2 ACTIVITIES ACHIEVED BY THE VLPUs SUB-UNIT AT THE END OF MARCH 2002

VI-2.1 FOLLOW UP OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES PACE PROGRAMMES

Ethiopia, Chad and Senegal have been visited since June 2001, meaning that by May 2002, the TA will have visited in total 12 countries (Senegal, Guinea Conakry, Mali, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Cameroon, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania, Tchad, Ethiopia and Kenya). Some countries as Senegal, Ethiopia and Mali have been visited several times. Email or direct consultations have been conducted for some other countries (Somalia, Nigeria, Djibouti). During these missions, the TA has assessed the national PACE work plan, the existence of a calendar for re-organization of the veterinary services, the organization of the veterinary profession, the involvement of private veterinarians in official tasks, the management of the guarantee fund when existing, the distribution channel for veterinary drugs and the use and regulations about paravets. When possible, the TA has also audited the national veterinary legislation. Advices have been produced and a detailed report has been furnished after each mission.

VI-2.2 SEMINARS, CONFERENCES, MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS

The TA has participated to 2 coordination meetings, one for West and Central African country (Ouagadougou, June 2001) and the other one for East African countries (Entebbe, September 2001) during what he has been able to contact different coordinators and DVS from the different countries of PACE zone. During these meetings, a presentation analysing the current situation of animal health delivery in African countries and explaining the necessity of introducing its privatization has been made.

During the OIE-OAU joint meeting organized by the French cooperation (Addis Ababa, January 2002), a presentation has been made about OIE concepts of official veterinary certification and quality of veterinary services.

The TA has explained their consequences for African national veterinary services. During the directors of veterinary services meeting (Addis Ababa, March 2002), joined to the 1st PACE policy committee and joined to the agricultural ministers meeting, a presentation has been made about IBAR guidelines for the reorganization of national veterinary services.

Almost all of African DVS have been met twice, during these two meetings.

The TA has participated in a workshop on veterinary legislation in Bamako, gathering actors from animal health networks and other different origins as farmers associations, and traders.

The TA has also attended the 5th PACE Advisory Committee in Nairobi on September.

During these meeting, a lot of interest has been shown either by the PACE coordinators and by the DVS for the two presentations whose copies has been distributed on demand. Hence we can assume that the level of preoccupation vis à vis privatization and reorganization of veterinary services has increased in countries. However during the last ministers meeting a resolution about the promotion of IBAR guidelines for reorganization of veterinary services has been bounced and replaced by a resolution mentioning *reorganization of veterinary services following International Animal Health Code*. The IAHC doesn't mention for now any recommendation about privatization of animal health delivery: does this mean that countries are going backward on the privatization process for delivery of veterinary services ?

VI-2.3. CONTACTS WITH PARTNERS

Contacts were established with representatives of the OIE (Paris, January 2002), FAO (Addis Ababa, March 2002) and World Bank (Bamako, November 2002), to learn of their vision and experience of the privatization process in African countries. The Head of French cooperation agricultural intervention in Africa has been met several times. EC and French cooperation agricultural advisers are systematically met during each mission in countries. French cooperation TAs for agriculture are reliable relays at field level in West and Central African countries.

VI-2.4. PRODUCING POLICY DOCUMENTS

The sub-unit has written down a policy paper accepted by IBAR for the reorganization of African national animal health networks, introducing a private sector and following the precepts of International sanitary requirements edited through OIE recommendations on the quality of national veterinary services.

according to the ecological and economic systems of the different countries, as well as their human resources.

VI-2.5. PRODUCING GUIDELINES

The TA has designed guidelines related to various topics. With regard to legislation, these include veterinary practice, veterinary drugs act, code of ethics, regulation of paravets activities, and a white paper on the sanitary mandate. Concerning the economic aspects of private veterinary practice, the topics include budget estimates for maintaining a privatization support bureau, business plans for veterinary practice under various conditions, and a model memorandum of agreement with a bank and management of the guarantee funds. Most of the documents await translation into English.

VI-3. STRATEGY FOR THE VETERINARY LEGISLATION AND PRIVATIZATION SUB-UNIT (VLPU)

Major constraints for privatization are still existing and we will not list them again in this document, one can refer to the WP for year 2.

We can overall state that the situation is different in Francophone countries and Anglophone countries.

Although the situation is different with each country, the first ones have advanced in privatization, design of an adapted legislation and involvement of private vets in official sanitary tasks through the mandat sanitaire. However the reorganization of government veterinary services (all countries), a review of legislation (Senegal, Niger, Mali), a real enforcement of the legislation (Chad), an extension of the mandat sanitaire to epidemiosurveillance and the reinforcement of professional organization such as veterinary boards (all countries) still remain priorities. Accompanying measures such as financial support for private vets through a real partnership with banks and creation of guarantee funds for the veterinary profession (Niger, Guinée Conakry) are also to be put in place.

The second ones are less advanced on the privatization process, although private vets are existing in some countries for a while (Kenya). Very often, public vets are allowed to practice in private (Tanzania), which is not favouring the establishment of private vets. Private vets, when existing, are not involved in official tasks (Kenya, Ethiopia). Very often, privatization of veterinary services delivery is only accepted in "areas that are not cost effective for the public services" (!!) through a system of basic animal health workers more or less supervised by NGOs or government vets whose main characteristic is the lack of means for supervision. It is obvious that this system will never meet the criteria of quality of veterinary services enacted by OIE. A huge work of sensitisation still remains to be done to lead this countries on the road to reach the level of official certification required by international standards.

In the period covered by this work programme, the following priorities will be addressed:

- The promotion of the IBAR guidelines on the reorganization of veterinary services in countries, according to OIE requirements,
- The diffusion of guidelines to harmonize the approaches to the revision of veterinary legislation in PACE countries.
- Fostering (at decision maker level) of the development of para-veterinary networks under the responsibility of private veterinarians or farmers associations in relevant ecological or economic zones (The CAPE project will foster and monitor the implementation of those paravets networks at the field level).

Bearing in mind that it appears impossible for a sole TA to bring an equal quality of expertise in the 28 countries implementing now the PACE program, special efforts will be concentrated on some “pilot countries” whose success in different subjects (mandat sanitaire, review of veterinary legislation, integration of private vets in epidemiosurveillance networks, use of paravets, role of farmers associations in animal disease control, structuring of veterinary board, re-centering the activities of state veterinary services...) could be shown in example to other countries stayed a little behind on the privatisation process. These countries will be:

- Senegal and Guinea Conakry for West Africa,
- Tchad for Central Africa,
- Uganda for East Africa.

VI.4. OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

The important outputs of the work programme are listed below.

1. PACE member countries will adopt the OAU/IBAR's policy on re-organization of veterinary services as a starting point for their own activities with guidelines for evaluation.
2. Guidelines produced by the unit will be largely used by the different countries in the process of reviewing their veterinary legislation.
3. In order to reinforce the national veterinary services, the activities of the government veterinary services will be refocused and will become more coherent, in the context of overall national capacities for the delivery of veterinary services to livestock owners, animal disease control and official veterinary certification. Special emphasis will be made on the adoption of the *mandat sanitaire* by countries.
4. The transfer of responsibilities for the provision/delivery of selected veterinary services and the distribution of drugs by the private sector will achieve broader national coverage.
5. Private veterinarians will participate in licensed activities and official tasks related to state veterinary medicine in the context of national herd

health and epidemiosurveillance (adoption of the concept of *mandat sanitaire*, specially in East African countries).

6. The transformation of actual veterinary boards or councils into efficient and empowered veterinary boards, more independent from the State and where private veterinarians will be largely represented will be sought.
7. Opportunities will have been created for stockbreeders associations to participate in the management of animal health, through the services of paravets based at association level as well as through their representation of farmers in multipartite dialogue about animal health.

The main activities of the VLPU will be directed towards achieving these specific outputs.

VI-4.1 OUTPUT 1

OAU/IBAR's guidelines on privatization

OAU/IBAR, has proposed a privatization policy to the last African ministers of agriculture meeting (Addis-Ababa, March 2002) and PACE policy committee. Although this privatization policy has not been adopted in the recommendations of the Ministers' meeting, the VLPU TA will promote at country level IBAR's guidelines on the re-organization of national veterinary networks, introducing the private sector in animal health delivery and fostering the participation of paravets in stockbreeders communities group.

Activity:

Meet the DVS in countries to check the status of the country vis à vis the IBARs guidelines and assist him to determine the ways to go forward. East African countries will be prioritised: Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia.

Dialogue on privatization

Both at the international and national level, the VLPU will establish, expand and maintain dialogue with key stakeholders to demonstrate and convince them of the positive effects of privatization of animal service delivery against OIE recommendation for quality of National Veterinary Services³. These stakeholders will include high level decision-makers, public services staff, private veterinary practitioners, stockbreeders through their associations, and professionals in the animal trade. Presentations will be made in different meetings and workshops.

Activity:

Participation in meetings, international and national workshops: coordination meeting (Yaounde, June 2002), CAPE meeting on privatization of Animal Health delivery (Mombasa, October 2002), Global Veterinary Association meeting (Tunis, September 2002)

VI-4.2 OUTPUT 2

Veterinary legislation

The VLPUs will continue carrying out an audit of the existing laws in each country. For East African countries, this audit will be conducted in close collaboration with CAPE sub-unit that has already subsidized some national workshops on the subject. The VLPUs will broadcast information (in collaboration with the PACE Communication Unit) first on regional level, then on national level, on the benefits of harmonization of these laws between African countries, in an international zoo-sanitary framework, as recommended by the OIE.

Activity:

- a) Audit the veterinary legislation in countries during missions. Emphasis will be made in year 3 on East African countries as Uganda, Kenya, Somalia and Tanzania in collaboration with CAPE unit.
- b) Diffuse the guidelines on veterinary legislation in countries in order to help them to amend the existing legislation.

VI-4.3 OUTPUT 3

Structuring the world of animal health workers

In the course of the dialogue fostered through the activities mentioned above, the VLPUs will propose and support reforms structuring the animal health workers. This framework will encompass:

- Creating or reforming empowered and private practice oriented veterinary boards independent from the State,
- Fostering the creation of veterinary associations able to lobby for the profession,
- Fostering the creation of paravets associations placed under the umbrella of veterinary boards.
- Promoting a legal status for paravets activities through farmers association.

The design of viable models for the delivery of veterinary services and products in remote and low potential areas can be studied, in the light of the results of different studies made by CAPE on CBAHW in East Africa and in collaboration CAPE/VLPUs on veterinary auxiliaries in West and Central Africa during Year 2 of PACE. The different approaches have to be reconciled, and each country will have the choice of the most adapted model for its national characteristic, bearing in mind OIE principle of quality of veterinary services. The PACE Communications Unit will make a strong contribution in this area, provided that it can mobilize the national communication units to address this topic.

Activity:

- a) On regional level, during Tunis global veterinary congress, work through the CLIOF⁴ in collaboration with the French veterinary board to sensitise the chairman of Francophone veterinary boards on necessity to empower the national boards
- b) On national level, generate meetings between DVS and Veterinary boards chairmen during missions in countries to sensitise decision makers about the necessity of reinforcing the roles of the veterinary board or council (almost all countries).
- c) Promote during mission in countries the farmers-associations model to frame the activities of paravets (taking Guinea Conakry and Chad as examples)

VI.4.4 Output 4

Distribution of veterinary drugs

Improving distribution of veterinary drugs has to be led bearing in mind veterinary public health. It is depending on the number and the quality of drugs retailers at field level (vets and paravets). An appropriate legislation has to be adopted that should be able to regulate the distribution channel and favour the settlement of qualified professionals.

Activity:

Cf. Activities about veterinary legislation (3.4.2.3.2.)

Support for private veterinary practice

In addition to promote the more widespread application of the mandat sanitaire to support the development of private veterinary practice, the VLPU will introduce dialogue to produce a shift in relationship between the banking sector and animal health professionals. The aim will be to reinforce the banks' confidence in the sector, encourage the banks to share the risks in start-up investments in private practices and the guarantee funds, and involve a professional veterinary organization in the management of the guarantee funds. The objective is to build a real partnership between the Banks and the veterinary profession.

Activity:

- a) Analyse the relationship between the Bank and the veterinary profession in each country visited
- b) Foster the creation of guarantee funds to support loans for private veterinarians
- c) Audit the existing memorandum of understanding between the bank and the "privatization scheme" in countries
- d) Propose a by-product model inspired by the KVAPS⁵ experience to manage the guarantee funds and loans for privatization of veterinarians

VI.4.5 OUTPUT 5

⁴ Comité de l'Innovation Technologique Francophone

Integration of private veterinarians in official sanitary activities and epidemiosurveillance networks

Several countries in West and Central Africa are now familiar with the concept of ***mandat sanitaire*** introduced by PARC. In these countries, the number of activities framed by the ***mandat sanitaire*** should be enlarged to epidemiosurveillance activities.

In other countries, particularly in East African countries, the concept has still to be promoted.

In addition, the use of paravets in epidemiosurveillance, working under appropriate veterinary supervision, in remote and low potential areas will be introduced and fostered (CAPE will address the implementation of these networks of paravets in priority in close collaboration with the existing private veterinarians).

Activity:

- a) Meet the DVS in countries to check the status of the country vis à vis the IBARs guidelines and stress on the role that should be played by private vets and their para-veterinary networks to reinforce the official sanitary surveillance capabilities of the country
- b) Propose models of intervention of private veterinarians through the ***mandat sanitaire***

VI-4.6. OUTPUT 6

Reinforcement of veterinary boards

Creation of a higher authority independent but mandated by the State to rule, regulate, and discipline private practice of vets is essential to meet criteria of quality of national veterinary services.

Activity:

On regional level, during the global veterinary congress that will be held in Tunis in September 2002, participate to CLIOF⁶ meeting with the chairman of the French veterinary board and sensitise chairmen of Francophone veterinary boards on the necessity to empower national boards. Organize a meeting between Anglophone and Francophone chairmen of veterinary boards to share experiences. On national level, organize meetings between DVS and chairmen of veterinary boards to sensitise them on the necessity to reinforce the roles of national boards and empower them.

Output 7

Promoting farmers associations

Nobody is now denying that paravets have a capital role to play in animal health delivery in Africa, and proposing a model to frame their activities at field level is imperative. Promoting a legal status for paravets practicing in the framework of a community farmers association but under the technical supervision of veterinarians will be fostered.

Activity:

To promote during missions the model of framing paravets activities through community farmers associations. Examples from Guinea Conakry and Chad will be emphasized.

VI-5 OTHER ACTIVITIES

VI-5.1 Assistance to national PACE programmes

The TA will assist countries to prepare their proposals for promoting the process of privatization.

The VLPU will promote the organization of workshops at national level during which stakeholders in the livestock sector should participate in the determination of priorities, strategy and policy options for the re-organization of animal health services, taking into account the OAU/IBAR policy guidelines.

Activity:

- a) Audit of national WP and advice countries in redesigning them.
- b) Attend to workshops organized at national level

Collaborative studies

The VLPU will study, in relation with economics unit, an adapted mean of evaluation of costs and benefits generated by the process of re-organisation of veterinary services with introduction of a private sector for animal health delivery.

The formation of associations of livestock keepers will be encouraged by raising awareness of the results obtained at national level by the different PARC projects, with support from other national projects (AFDI, GTZ, VSF, French Co-operation, DFID, Belgian Co-operation and NGOs).

In relation with OIE representative for Africa, the unit will prepare and diffuse an evaluation procedure of the process of re-organization of veterinary services in the different countries of PACE.

At the end of year 3, an evaluation of the status of the privatisation process in some target countries of PACE zone seems is proposed. Senegal, Guinea Conakry, Ivory Coast are proposed for West Africa. Tchad is proposed for Central Africa.

executed by an external consultancy. As long as the unit has no budget for this kind of consultancy, the necessary expenditures will be input on the coordination budget.

Activity:

- a) Design, in close collaboration with the economic unit, a questionnaire that could assess the cost and benefits of the re-organisation of national veterinary services from various levels: state veterinary services level, private vets level and farmers level.
- b) In collaboration with CAPE unit, and according to the results of the survey done in several countries of Francophone Africa, stimulate the creation of farmers association and involve them as far as possible in the management of paravets and AH auxiliaries.
- c) Design an evaluation model for assessing the level of reorganisation of veterinary services at national level.
- d) Prepare the ToR for an external evaluation of privatization process in 6 target countries of PACE zone.

Table 17: VLPU's Main outputs and indicators

Main outputs	OVI
PACE member countries will adopt the OAU/IBAR's policy	Number of countries having adopted OAU/IBAR policy as a model for the reorganization of their own national veterinary services.
Guidelines for the process of reviewing their veterinary legislation.	Number of countries having adopted the guidelines as a tool for reviewing their veterinary legislation.
Refocusing the activities of the government veterinary services and adoption of mandat sanitaire	Number of countries having started a plan for re-centering the activities of government staff. Number of countries in East Africa having adopted the MS.
Distribution of drugs by the private sector will achieve broader national coverage.	Number of countries where State is not involved in imports of veterinary drugs. Number of countries where private vets will be privileged at legislative level in veterinary drugs retails.
Adoption of the concept of mandat sanitaire, specially in East African countries	Number of countries having instituted the mandat sanitaire in their animal health policy. Number of East African countries having adopted the MS (at least one)
Obtaining efficient and empowered veterinary boards, more independent from the State	Number of countries where registration on national veterinary board <u>and</u> payment of annual fee is compulsory to obtain the annual authorization for practicing and where this legislation is really enforced.
Services of paravets based at association level	Examples of paravets based in farmers associations are found in several countries.

: Planing of activities during year 3 for the VLPU sub-unit

Capabilities of OAU/IBAR to fulfil its mandate as a Centre of Excellence in the management of animal resources are strengthened and the PACE Programme is managed effectively.

The creation of opportunities to increase the capabilities of livestock owners, public and private animal health workers to work in synergy at national levels has been facilitated.

MAIN ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE UNIT	MONTH											
		J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M
ation with CAPE unit, stimulate the creation of farmers and involve them as far as possible in the management of nd AH auxiliaries.	VLPU/CAPE							X	X	X	X	X	X
sist authorities of selected countries to conduct priority udies in technical, social and economic fields													
<i>in close collaboration with the economic unit, a aire that could assess the cost and benefits of the re- ion of national veterinary services from various levels.</i>	VLPU /ECONOMICS							X	X				

Increased availability of quality assured vaccines, drugs and other inputs at grassroots level is promoted effectively

MAIN ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE UNIT	MONTH											
		J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M
laborate and disseminate guidelines for legal and regulatory framework, which should be adapted to the needs of member states													
Importation and registration of veterinary drugs													
Licensing of traders													
Establishment and enforcement of drug quality control system													
Review veterinary legislation in countries during missions	VLPUs	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Develop guidelines on veterinary legislation	VLPUs	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Motivate associations of veterinary professionals and livestock keepers to distribute veterinary drugs in traditionally under-served areas.													
During missions in countries the farmers-associations model to enhance activities of paravets	VLPUs	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cooperation with CAPE unit, stimulate the creation of farmers' union and involve them as far as possible in the management of and AH auxiliaries.	VLPUs/CAPE							X	X	X	X	X	X

VI-6. COMMUNITY-BASED ANIMAL HEALTH AND PARTICIPATORY EPIDEMIOLOGY (CAPE) UNIT

VI-6.1. BACKGROUND

The purpose of the CAPE sub-unit of the PACE programme is to establish sustainable animal health services to control diseases that threaten the health and productivity of livestock reared by pastoralists. Over the first year of its activities the sub-unit has become more aware of the obstacles to this achieving this purpose. There is increasing realisation that an enabling policy environment is crucial and that OAU / IBAR has the mandate and ability to promote such policies. Such policy development cannot be limited to animal health issues but needs to also address the building blocks to sustainability such as conflict management in pastoral areas, livestock marketing and the appropriate provision of relief in disaster situations. It has therefore been proposed that the purpose of the CAPE sub-unit be reviewed at the mid term reviews (DFID due May. 2002 and EC delayed from Nov. 2001).

CAPE has during PACE year 2 worked according to its planned strategy and activity schedule. CAPE is progressing well in nearly all areas. There have been some delays in implementing field projects in southern Somalia due to the start up delays for the PACE Somalia national project. Two 4WD vehicles were to have been purchased with EDF funds mid 2001 to support field work, due to delays with the tendering process these vehicles, though now purchased, are still to be delivered. The institutional development work within IBAR had to be put on hold in November 2001 whilst clarification on this activity was sought from OAU HQ. This delay is related to the transformation of the OAU to the AU.

In year two, as per the advice of the PACE Advisory Committee, CAPE allocated EDF funds for the analysis and possible development of Community-based Animal Health Delivery Systems in West Africa. The process of commissioning various studies began with the CAPE participation in the VSF-France organised conference on veterinary privatisation in Africa held in October 2001. The TOR for the studies have been agreed in consultation with the VLPU and consultants are currently being identified.

Full reports of CAPE activities between Jan and Dec 2001 have been submitted to PCU, OAU/IBAR, USAID and DFID. The next quarterly report to DFID is due on March 31st 2002.

VI-6.2 OVERALL STRATEGY

During year 3, CAPE plans to continue to develop its ability to gain and use the results of community-based animal health delivery and field level projects to train, network, search and assess impact in order to refine the systems and disseminate the results internationally. CAPE aims to present findings and experiences at a

Pan-African international conference, to be held in October 2002. Project achievements and experiences, together with the consensus built at this international conference will form the basis of determining the broad objectives and methods for the final PACE years.

In year 3, the sub-unit will essentially focus on ensuring that African governments and international agencies integrate community-based animal health delivery systems as a complementary animal health delivery system in relevant areas. CAPE will promote the use of the results of the international conference and work with partners on policy, legislative and institutional change.

VI-6.3 PURPOSE AND OUTPUTS

In August 2001 the CAPE refined its logical framework and submitted a revised version of the log frame to OAU/IBAR, DFID and PACE PCU. In this new log frame the number of outputs reduced to four. They are as follows:-

- CAH delivery systems capable of epizootic disease surveillance and disease control established (or supported) in key ecosystems and other CAPE working areas.
- Capacity of OAU-IBAR to champion pro-poor policies, and internal and external institutional reform strengthened.
- Knowledge sharing on animal health service delivery and best practice guidelines and scaling up CAH for pastoral areas with national and international stakeholders.
- Advancement of CAH-enabling policy and legislation in pastoral areas where CAPE is active

The logical framework for the CAPE sub-unit is closely linked with the results/thrusts and main activities of the PACE programme. The CAPE logical framework is fully supported with indicators and assumptions and these have been used to detail the third year workplan.

Areas of Operation

The DFID funds provided to CAPE target its activities to five pastoral ecosystems in the Greater Horn of Africa [including eastern Chad and CAR]. These ecosystems reflect the perceived risks of rinderpest epizootics and the need to protect Central and Western Africa from outbreaks similar to those that occurred in the early 1980s. DFID have stated that they prefer these funds to be utilised as per the CAPE project memorandum, in the GHA.

CAPE is aware that there has been significant progress in developing private veterinary practices and auxiliary delivery systems in West Africa over the last 15 years. It recognizes that there is a need to assess and learn from these experiences if practices are to be refined and further developed, hence the use of funds in year two to assess west and central African experience and recommend further activities in years 3 and 4. Furthermore it is hoped that these assessments could be used to develop funding proposals to access further funds to improve community-

the results of the assessments but are likely to involve the standardization of auxiliary training, plus revision of policies and legislation.

VI-6.4. SUMMARY OF CAPE'S ACTIVITIES IN PACE YEAR 3

VI-6.4.1. Community-based animal health delivery systems capable of epizootic disease control established

In partnership with relevant stakeholders and other CSUs particularly the PACE Epidemiology Unit, CAPE will continue to establish and refine existing community-based animal health delivery systems. Field work will concentrate on the following areas:-

- i) Southern Sudan and neighbouring pastoralist areas (NE Uganda, NW Kenya, SW Ethiopia, Sudanese transition zone)
- ii) Southern Somalia and neighbouring pastoralist areas (Region 5 Ethiopia, NEP Kenya, Somaliland, Puntland)

This remains a core activity for PACE year 3 and will include appropriate evolution of impact assessments. Impact assessments will be completed in collaboration with PACE national projects and the PACE economics unit in Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda.

The sustainability of these field projects is a key concern. The four cornerstones to sustainability: reducing livestock owner vulnerability to disasters, conflict management, markets for livestock and livestock products and pro-poor livestock keeper policy development will require attention.

- iii) CAPE will finalise a proposal for funding a regional livestock marketing project.
- iv) CAPE will continue address pastoralist conflict in collaboration with the OAU's Conflict Management Centre and IGAD.
- v) Advice on livestock relief and rehabilitation interventions in situations of drought will continue to be provided upon request.

In collaboration with the PACE data management unit, the database of community-based animal health delivery systems (CAHS) will be completed and updated throughout the year.

Epidemic-surveillance systems for use in CAHS will be refined through analysis and upgrading of various CAHW reporting formats. This will carried out in collaboration with the NGO VetAid and PACE Tanzania. The process will include a workshop attended by relevant staff from PACE national projects. Furthermore, CAPE will contribute to the PEU organised training workshop on surveillance and data management.

Rinderpest eradication extension messages and methods were developed for south Sudan in year 2. Similar activities will be implemented for Somali areas in year 3. This will include the production of radio programmes.

The incorporation of participatory epidemiological techniques into national epidemic-surveillance projects will continue. The regional training of training

promotion of best practice. Best practice guidelines will be published in a special edition of the IIED's Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) notes in October 2002.

VI.6.4.2 STRENGTHENING VETERINARY SERVICES THROUGH STRENGTHENING OAU/IBAR

CAPE plans to complement the OAU – HQ restructuring plans for OAU/IBAR by employing two institutional development experts to work with the OAU-HQ restructuring team and IBAR's key international partners. This work is likely to occur between May and June 2002 and the initial organisational analysis should be complete by August 2002.

CAPE initiated and worked in collaboration with all CSUs and IBAR programs to assist IBAR to advocate for pro-poor policy change through the formulation of livestock policy briefing papers. Eight papers have so far been printed in both English and French and distributed. They include policy statements on CAH, privatisation, trade and pastoralist policy. A further 10 papers will be prepared in year 3 through intra-programme dialogue within IBAR.

CAPE continues to facilitate IBAR to improve its experience in and ability to bring about pro-poor policy change. IBAR will collaborate with the secretariat of the East African Community (EAC) to harmonise livestock policy related to trans-boundary disease and trade for the EAC member states plus Burundi and Rwanda.

VI-6.4.3 KNOWLEDGE SHARING ON ANIMAL HEALTH DELIVERY AND BEST PRACTICE

In year 3 CAPE will distribute the book "Community-based animal health care – a practical guide to improving veterinary services" to be published in May 2002. The unit will also produce two video productions demonstrating some of the principles and techniques described in the manual.

A network promoting CAH in the Greater Horn of Africa will be "CAHNet" will be supported and opened.

The CAPE web site will continue to be upgraded and linked to other sites. This site will be housed within the PACE website once it is running. Hits on the CAPE site will continue to be monitored.

An international workshop will be held in October 2002, entitled "Primary animal health care in the 21st century shaping the rules, policy and institutions". This workshop will be limited to 100 participants and will be designed to build consensus on how to improve primary animal health care.

All publications and information disseminated will continue be monitored to assess their utilisation and impact. The results of this monitoring will be available in late 2003.

VI-6.4.4. ADVANCEMENT OF CAH ENABLING POLICY AND LEGISLATION INCLUDING PRO-POOR POLICY DEVELOPMENT.

CAPE works with a number of governments to promote the adoption of proven and sustainable CAH systems. In PACE year three main activities will consist of

- i. Completion of a regional, six country, comparative livestock policy analysis. The results will be published and used to develop a more detailed action orientated workplan for policy change in the countries assessed. Furthermore the results will be used to elaborate the most effective policy role for IBAR. This work will be carried out in collaboration with PACE national projects and the VLPU.
- ii. In collaboration with VLPU work on the revision of livestock legislation in Kenya, building upon the livestock policy document prepared in year 2, taking into account the OIE health code and the guidelines for privatisation produced by VLPU.
- iii. In collaboration with PACE Sudan, raising the awareness and opportunities at state level on the new Federal Pharmaceutical and Poisons Act. This will include working with VLPU to advise the GoS on the further development of privatised veterinary services in pastoralist areas.
- iv. In collaboration with VLPU provide technical advice and collaboration with new "Animal Health Services Delivery Coordination Programme" with the Ministry of Water and Livestock Development, Tanzania.
- v. Capacity building the new "Somalia Livestock Coordinating Body" to be formulated and established to represent Somali livestock owners' interests.
- vi. Continue to support exchange visits, training and provision of resource persons to promote change
- vii. In year three particular emphasis will be placed on exchange between East and West Africa.
 - (1) In collaboration with the VLPU a privatisation policy workshop will be held.
 - (2) CAPE will attend the DANIDA / IFAD funded workshop on provision of livestock services to the poor, Sept. 2002.
- viii. Continue to advise the University of Nairobi on possible development of the veterinary curriculum to train undergraduates on privatisation, CAH and PE. In collaboration with the VLPU and communications unit, encourage Nairobi, Makerere and Khartoum faculties of veterinary medicine to assist their national PACE projects.
- ix. In collaboration with VLPU, carry out an comparative analysis of the marketing practices of veterinary pharmaceutical manufacturers. The analysis will compare West and East Africa and different company strategies. The results of this study will feed into the development of privatisation mechanisms utilising veterinary pharmaceutical company capital and employment practices.
- x. In collaboration with the economics unit, improve understanding on the impact of international trade policy and regulations on pastoralist livelihoods through preparation of an issues paper and strategy

Table 19: Indicators for main activities of CAPE (PACE year 3)

Year 3 summary major activities	OVIs	MoV	Assumptions
<p>1. CAH delivery systems capable of epizootic disease surveillance and disease control established (or supported) in key ecosystems and other CAPE working areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Support epizootic control incorporating CAH in key ecosystems. * Work with PACE to integrate CAH into epizootic control in key ecosystems. * Facilitate cross border technical and pastoral harmonisation meetings * Support CAH service delivery in key ecosystems. * Identify, fund and provide technical support to Government, NGO, CBO and private vets implementing CAH services. * Support CAH epidemiological surveillance systems in key ecosystems. * Design, test and implement CAH surveillance systems for epizootic diseases * Facilitate development of extension messages and methods, and refresher training courses for assisting RP control programmes to shift from vaccination to active surveillance * Promote best practice of participatory epidemiology (PE) within PACE National Programmes and other bodies. * Review experiences of PE, facilitate training, stakeholder analysis of its uses and identify needs for community-based disease investigation and surveillance. 	<p>PACE strategy continues to include CAH</p> <p>At least 3 harmonisation meetings per year</p> <p>CAH delivery projects cover majority of key ecosystems by end 2003.</p> <p>Systems tested and in place in relevant pastoral ecosystems by May 2003</p> <p>Messages, methods and training courses developed for Somalia by May 2003</p> <p>One regional training completed, two national trainings occur</p> <p>Best-practice guidelines produced and disseminated by Nov. 2002</p>	<p>PACE / GREP reports</p> <p>Meeting reports.</p> <p>CAH database</p> <p>CAPE reports</p> <p>MOUs with CAPE supported partners</p> <p>Partners' reports</p> <p>CAPE reports</p> <p>Extension material</p> <p>Report evaluating extension material produced in Sudan</p> <p>PLA notes publication, IIED</p>	<p>Security situation remains stable</p> <p>Funds available for RP and CBPP diagnostic test.</p> <p>Partners with roles in establishing CBAHW systems continue to receive funding</p>

2. Capacity of OAU-IBAR to champion pro-poor policies, and internal and external institutional reform strengthened.

* With institutional specialists and OAU-IBAR staff, explore organisational culture and management in OAU-IBAR, and the commonalities / differences with partners.

* Attain shared and overt understanding of organisational culture, management and governance of OAU-IBAR and key partners.

* Help identify institutional constraints to OAU-IBAR achieving its desired goals and ways of overcoming these.

* Support OAU-IBAR in its work as an advocate of pro-poor policy change.

* Help develop OAU-IBAR CAH policy.

* Strengthen OAU-IBAR ability to promote CAH policy to other organisations.

* Facilitate development of pastoral policy expertise by OAU-IBAR.

Knowledge sharing on animal health service delivery and best practice guidelines and scaling up AH for pastoral areas with national and international stakeholders

Produce and disseminate formal and informal publications and videos.

Develop CAPE webpage within ACE website.

Support the development of a work for CAH in the GHA

Organisational analysis completed by August 2002

Organisational analysis accepted by OAU-IBAR in 2003

Identification and agreement of activities needed for institutional growth by mid 2003
Joint OAU/IBAR, EAC livestock policy workshop

Further briefing papers produced by May 2003

CAH manual published and distributed widely.
Video to accompany manual produced and distributed widely

Hits & contacts resulting from hits.

Network in place with CADE members

CAPE reports
Consultancy report
OAU documents

OAU-HQ gives permission for institutional analysis to occur as part of the OAU-AU organisational restructuring

CAPE publications

Web-master reports
Log of requests

CAPE network building documents
Networks own publications

PACE develops web page

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Participate in and facilitate national, regional and international meetings, workshops and technical consultations. * Organise an international conference on CAH delivery systems 	<p>2002</p> <p>Number and type of contributions to meetings</p> <p>International conference Oct. 2002</p>	<p>contributions Meeting and conference reports</p> <p>Conference report</p>	
<p><i>4. Advancement of CAH-enabling policy and legislation in pastoral areas where CAPE is active</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Work with PACE veterinary legislation and privatisation unit to promote policy change in animal health delivery in pastoral areas. * Support stakeholder analysis of current policy and legislation. * Support exchange visits, training, provision of resource persons and short term consultants to promote change. * Develop institutional capacity of veterinary schools to teach, research and inform debate on CAH and PE * <i>With veterinary faculties, review current approach CAH and PE and identify opportunities for CAPE to support the development of this.</i> * <i>Improve understanding of impact of international trade policy & regulations on pastoral livelihoods.</i> * Develop a strategy incorporating other stakeholders views, to promote market based pathways out of poverty 	<p>Joint policy documents for relevant countries by 2003</p> <p>Curriculum developed in one university by mid 2003</p> <p>Strategy (including partners) by end 2002</p>	<p>PACE policy documents Government reports</p> <p>Workshop reports.</p> <p>University reports</p> <p>Issues paper</p> <p>Strategy</p>	<p>Governments continue to promote privatisation and policy change</p> <p>Partners provide agreed contributions</p>

VII WORK PLAN FOR YEAR 3 OF THE PACE COMMUNICATION UNIT

VII-1 EXPECTED RESULTS AND ACTIVITIES FOR YEAR 3

Based on the recommendations of the 5th Advisory Committee meeting, the proposal for the communication work programme has been adapted to a concrete plan, focusing six major results during the period of the WP3, four within operational communication (Thrust 1-3) and two within regional institutional communication (Thrust 4):

Thrust 1

1.1 Knowledge of sustainability aspects of the PACE programme, and in particular of viability questions of the epidemi-surveillance network is increased.

Indicator: Stakeholder consider PACE as an important player in sustainable animal health care.

1.2 Qualitative progress within the national PACE communication programmes is developed.

Indicator: Improved value of communication programmes within national PACE programme, including augmentation of budgets and improvement of equipment.

Thrust 2

2.1 Livestock owners, veterinary services and decision makers have a better understanding of privatisation benefits.

Indicator: Privatisation benefits are known as exemplary success stories.

Thrust 3

3.1 Information is shared between participants within the epidemi-surveillance network.

Indicator short term: Communication tools within one national PACE programme are developed.

Indicator mid term: Guidelines on participatory communication are established.

Indicator long term: Information flow within epidemi-surveillance network is functional.

Thrust 4

4.1 PACE/IBAR's technical capacity within its long-term perspective of managing and sharing knowledge is augmented.

Indicator: Stability of information shared.

4.2 PACE/IBAR and animal health are generally better understood.

Indicator: Frequency of contacts with media.

B. Activities

Thrust 1

1.1 In order to increase the knowledge of sustainability aspects of the PACE programme, and in particular of viability questions of the epidemiosurveillance network, the PACE communication unit will engage the following main activities during WP3:

1.1.1 To liaise with the Economics Unit.

The liaison with the Economics Unit includes the set up of a communication strategy for PACE key stakeholders to clarify questions of future investment in the programme, in particular regarding the aspects of the programme's sustainability and the viability of the epidemiosurveillance network. Monthly meetings will be held to share the quantitative data of the Economics Unit with the qualitative data of the communications unit. (AG/ET)

1.1.2 To develop, distribute and analyse an internal questionnaire on PACE sustainability aspects for a minimum of 70 stakeholders.

Based on the information exchange between the Economics Unit and the Communication Unit, a qualitative questionnaire will be developed by the communication unit and distributed to a minimum of 70 key stakeholders of the PACE programme. With the help of a research assistant, who will be locally recruited, on part-time basis, the questionnaire will be analyzed and the results will be communicated as a feed back to key stakeholders. (AG/Research Assistant)

1.1.3 To organize a 3 days think tank workshop on PACE's sustainability.

Based on the feed back indicators of the questionnaire, a "think tank" workshop is set up by the end of the year 2002. The number of the participants is reduced to 15, so in depth group work is possible. The workshop will be conducted by PACE Communication Unit staff, in collaboration with Economics Unit staff. The workshop will formulate recommendations on how to

- 1.1.4 To formulate recommendations for implementing a sustainable PACE programme, with particular consideration of the viability of the epidemio-surveillance network in adequate communication products.

The workshop recommendations and other information on questions of PACE's sustainability will be communicated in two languages (English/French) to the national programmes and other key players in adequate communication products, probably as highly visual brochures, that aim to motivate governmental and non-governmental stakeholders in taking over responsibilities for the design and implementation of a sustainable epidemio-surveillance network. (AG/FI/DG)

- 1.1.5 In order to ensure that qualitative progress within the national PACE communication programmes is developed, the communication unit will undertake the following activities:

- 1.2.1 To counsel national PACE communication programmes.

The counseling of national PACE programmes will be done, whenever possible, through field trips of the TAs, requested by the national programmes. Communication research, planning, message development, pre-testing and final production of communication tools are core sectors within the counseling programme. The results of the counseling programmes are technically summed up in field reports and redistributed to the national programmes. (AG/DG)

- 1.2.2 To contribute to communication planning workshops with key stakeholders on animal health issues.

One of the most pressing challenges in communication programmes is to develop participatory and systems-based monitoring and evaluation processes to allow for ongoing learning, correction, and adjustment by all stakeholders concerned. Communication planning workshops with key stakeholders are therefore important for the successful implementation of communication activities. They also determine the necessary input, such as resources and equipment. The TAs will contribute to those workshops through organization of one regional workshop, presentations, technical contributions or facilitation. (AG/DG)

- 1.2.3 To evaluate on request the implementation of the national communication programmes.

The communication management work area is the one that pays attention to both, the task and the process, and so meets the needs that the different stakeholders have in both areas. In this regard the task can be defined as what PACE participants have to do (e.g. to report diseases for better control). The process is concerned with how people and groups work together and maintain relationships. It

process, since they are mainly linked to the feed back from the audiences. The TAs will undertake field trips on request to help setting up the necessary feed back indicators with the key audiences. (AG/DG)

1.2.4 To contribute to developing qualitative indicators for communication process management.

Based on the different evaluations of the national programmes, the TAs will develop a catalogue of qualitative standard indicators, which can be used by the different national programmes to establish communication process management. (AG/DG)

Thrust 2

2.1 In order to improve the understanding of livestock owners, veterinary services and decision makers of introducing the private sector into animal health care services, the following main activities will be implemented:

2.1.1. To liaise closely with the PACE Privatization Unit in order to analyse key audiences within public services.

The liaison with the Privatization Unit includes an in depth analysis of the different target groups in different countries concerned by privatization activities. Monthly meetings are held in order to share information on technical, legislation and communication aspects of introducing the private sector into animal health care services. (YLB/AG/DG)

2.1.2 To start-up a system of collecting, editing and disseminating success stories of private veterinary systems in written and audiovisual forms.

The introduction of the private sector within veterinary services will be documented through success stories. These success stories might include the adaptation of legislations to favor privatization or concrete stories from private vets in the field. The character of the story will determinate the form to be used. A field video on private veterinary systems will be produced and newsletters will be covering concrete examples of successful integration of privatization schemes. (YLB/AG/DG)

2.1.3 To contribute to motivate decision makers in following-up private schemes through public dialogues (radio and television).

A pilot project will be set up to motivate decision makers to introduce the private sector into public services by creating public dialogues in audiovisual mass media, such as radio and television. The pilot country to start with would be probably

Kenya, where KVAPS is already support by the VLPU Unit.
(YLB/AG)

Thrust 3

3.1 In order to guarantee, that information is shared between participants within the epidemio-surveillance network, the communication unit will set up the following activities:

3.1.1 To liaise closely with the CAPE Unit

The liaison between the CAPE and the Communication Unit will focus on different clarifications in terms of fieldwork within the epidemio-surveillance network. The participatory approaches of the two units as well as the complementary outreach, training and communication programmes towards governmental services, NGO's and community based animal health workers would ideally create the necessary synergy to reinforce the network.

3.1.2 To assist one country in each region (probably Ethiopia and Guinea) in developing messages and communication products on epidemio-surveillance topics with livestock owners and pastoralists based on participatory communication.

To improve the epidemio-surveillance system, it is necessary that livestock owners are integrated in the PACE information process. Also, they would need to be involved in the message development of the PACE programme, so that the messages can be understood by their peers. The communication unit will start developing participatory messages with the most advanced countries, probably Ethiopia and Guinea. (AG/DG)

3.1.3 To organize a regional field workshop on Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices for epidemio-surveillance networking with participants from each region.

The lessons learned in Ethiopia and Guinea will be transferred to other countries within the PACE programme via field workshops in each region. The workshops are community based and aim to refresh participatory message development methods in a realistic set up. Depending on the development in the northern part of Uganda, the workshop could be held with Karamajong communities. It is also possible to consider the former Cordon Sanitaire as an adequate place for the field study. The field workshop will be set up by the Communication Unit and staff of CAPE. (AG/DG/CAPE).

Thrust 4

4.1 In order to ensure that PACE/IBAR's technical capacity within its long-term perspective of managing and sharing knowledge is augmented, the communication unit will implement the following activities:

4.1.1 To integrate the website into broader corporate interactive sites.
The PACE/IBAR website needs to be integrated into broader corporate sites, such as OAU-OUA, AU, ELDIS, OneWorld, ECDPM, etc. The Communication expert is responsible for the application of the different memberships and the organization of the necessary MoUs. (FI)

4.1.2 To train the PACE graphic designer in website design.
Web design needs the use of new software, such as macromedia “dream weaver” or “flash”. CAPE has already bought the software, but PACE needs to establish the necessary in-house human resources to use the software. Continuous courses in handling the software will be offered to the PACE graphic designer, under the condition that he is developing a pro-active attitude about organizing the training himself, partly after official working hours. (FI/SN)

4.1.3 To set up a training programme with different veterinary faculties based on a planning workshop with Deans.

The implementation of two pilot projects on curricula development for young professional vets in the Universities in Dakar and Kampala will be based on a planning workshop with Deans of the Veterinary Faculties as well practical work within the Universities. This will involve the following:

- Organization in close collaboration with the PCU, the meeting of Deans of Schools of Veterinary Sciences, with an output of a report detailing the content of a training course for veterinary field officers.
- Organization of a communication skills training courses for veterinary officers, from the PACE countries. Expected output is at least 27 vets. trained during the programme year.
- Organization of a marketing course for private veterinarians
Output: At least twenty private vets trained during the programme year.
- Organization of a communication training course at Dakar University, Senegal.

The Coordination Unit provides the budget for this activity. (FI/DG)

4.2 In order to make sure, that PACE/IBAR and animal health are generally better understood, the communication unit will undertake the following activities:

4.2.1 To organize and update an annual event schedule for local, regional and international conferences to be held in the field of livestock production and animal health.

It is of crucial importance to establish an in-house calendar on ongoing conferences, debates and events concerning animal health, livestock production and trade. IBAR and all related programmes and projects will be motivated to deliver any information to the communication unit, that will establish and update an event calendar on a monthly basis. (FI)

4.2.2 To organize a press clipping system on national and regional level.

It is also important to gather the feed back of the media on questions such as animal health, livestock production, trade and marketing. The communication unit will establish an international press clipping system with the national programmes and guarantee the distribution of important articles and tools on a monthly basis. (FI)

4.2.3 To update the PACE/IBAR press kit with releases, newsletters and bulletins and following up its timely delivery.

The newly designed press kit needs to be updated on a regular basis to create the necessary interest for the media. The communication unit will guarantee the production of at least four newsletters a year (bulletins) as well as press releases and fact sheets on demand by other services. (FI)

4.2.4 To establish a press address book with media specialized on animal health and livestock production.

PACE needs to develop a pro-active public relations strategy, if not to mass media, at least to media specialized on livestock production, animal health and trade. A viable address book is needed and will be established by the communication unit. (FI)

4.2.5 To provide accurate information on PACE to specialized media on request.

A pro-active public relation strategy does not involve the non-targeted delivery of information towards mass media. On the other hand, any requests from media towards the PACE programme need to be answered as factual, accurate and quickly as possible. The communication unit will provide the press with the necessary information on request. (FI)

4.2.6 To participate at the 27th World Veterinary Congress.

A complementary strategy to organizing public annual events would be to participate in events, already organised by other organizations. The 27th World Veterinary congress at the end of September in Tunis would be an ideal Forum to communicate the PACE programme to a broader public. A stand will be organised during the congress and the communication unit will be entirely represented. (FI/DG/AG)

- 4.2.7 To source the services of part-time assistants especially press assistants.
In order to achieve the institutional communication side of PACE, the communication unit needs to be supported by some part-time assistants, whose tasks will be basically to create the necessary information flow between PACE and its audiences, such as the national programmes, the press, subject matter mailing groups etc. The press assistants will as well handle logistics and procurement questions, such as the timely delivery of information material. (FI)

PACE Communication Unit WP3

Global Objective	
Combating poverty among those involved in stock farming by improving productivity	
Purpose	
1. Strengthening the capability (national and regional) to assess the technical and economic aspects of animal diseases and generate appropriate programmes for their control. 2. Safeguarding animal health in Africa against	
Specific Objective 1	OVIs
Reinforcing animal epidemiology services (information, diagnostics and follow up) and control of major animal diseases in the participating countries.	
Results 1	
1.1 Knowledge of sustainability aspects of the PACE programme, and in particular of viability questions of the epidemio-surveillance network is increased;	1.1 Stakeholders consider PACE as an important player in sustainable animal health care.
Activities	OVIs
1.1.1 To liaise with the Economics Unit	1.1.1 Monthly meetings are held.
1.1.2 To develop, distribute and analyse an internal questionnaire on PACE sustainability aspects for at least 70 stakeholders.	1.1.1 A qualitative research report on sustainability aspects for PACE is established by September 2002.
1.1.3 To organize a 3 days think tank workshop on PACE's sustainability with 15 stakeholders.	1.1.3 A think tank workshop report is available by January 2003.
1.1.4 To formulate recommendations for implementing a sustainable PACE programme, with particular consideration of the viability of the epidemio-sureveillance network.	1.1.4 A list of recommendations concerning PACE's sustainability is written by March 2003.
1.2 Qualitative progress within national PACE communication programmes is developed.	1.2 Improved value of communication programmes inside PACE, including augmentation of budgets and improvement of equipment
Activities	OVIs
1.2.1 To counsel national PACE communication programmes.	1.2.1 15 field trips are made (East, West and Centre) during WP3.
1.2.2 To contribute to communication planning workshops with key stakeholders on animal health issues.	1.2.2 Two training workshops are organised by November 2002 and February 2003.
1.2.3 To evaluate on request the implementation of the national communication programmes.	1.2.3 Four national communication programmes are evaluated by May 2003.
1.2.4 To contribute to developing qualitative indicators for communication process management.	1.2.4 Sustainable qualitative process indicators are established with national programmes until end of WP3.

Specific Objective 2	
2.Greater privatization of veterinary services and public/private sector linkage in the field.	
Results S02	
2.1 Privatization benefits are understood by livestock owners, veterinary services and decision makers.	2.1 Privatisation benefits are known as exemplary success stories.
Activities	OVis
2.1.1 To liaise closely with the PACE Privatization Unit in order to analyse key audiences within public services.	2.1.1 Monthly meetings are held.
2.1.2 To start -up a system of collecting, editing and disseminating success stories of private veterinary systems in written and audiovisual forms.	2.1.2 Examples of successful private vets are portrayed in written and audiovisual form by end 2002.
2.1.3 To contribute to motivate decision makers in following-up private schemes through public dialogues (radio and television).	2.1.3 Round-table discussions on privatisation disseminated by at least one television programme by end WP3.
Specific Objectif 3	
Rinderpest eradicated from Africa; greater control of other epizootic diseases, especially CBPP.	
Results S03	
3.1 Information is shared between participants within the epidemi-surveillance network.	3.1 Short-term: Communication tools within one national PACE programme are developed. Mid term: Guidelines on participatory communication are established. Long-term: Information flow within epidemi-surveillance network is functional.
Activities S03	OVis
3.1.1 To liaise closely with the CAPE Unit.	3.1.1 A coherent participatory field approach is developed by October 2002.
3.1.2 To assist one country in each region (probably Ethiopia and Guinea) in developing messages and communication products on epidemi-surveillance topics with livestock owners and pastoralists based on participatory	3.1.2 Communication products available and message development report written by July 2002.
3.1.3 To organize a regional field workshop on Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices for epidemi-surveillance networking with participants from East	3.1.3 Field workshop is conducted by October 2002.

Specific Objective 4	OVis
At pan-African level, sustainable co-ordination of national animal health systems and arrangements for tackling epizootic diseases set up.	
Results 1	
4.1 PACE/IBAR's technical capacity within its long-term perspectives of managing and sharing knowledge is augmented.	4.2 Stability of information shared.
Activities	
4.1.1 To coordinate the set-up of a website in close collaboration with the Data Management Unit and the Documentation Officer.	4.1.1 ITC firm/consultancies contracted and supervised or staff recruited.
4.1.2 Integrating the website into broader corporate interactive sites.	4.1.2 Membership agreements with corporate sites signed by January 2003.
4.1.3 To train a web -site designer	4.1.3 Training completed by December 2002
Results 2	
4.2 PACE/IBAR and animal health are generally better understood.	4.4 Frequency of contacts with media.
Activities	OVis
4.2.1 To organize an annual event schedule for local, regional and international conferences to be held in the field of livestock production and animal health.	4.2.1 Annual event schedule available by June 2002.
4.2.2 To organize a press clipping system on national and regional level.	4.2.2 Press clipping available on a monthly basis.
4.2.3 To update the PACE/IBAR press kit with releases, newsletters and bulletins and following up its timely delivery.	4.2.3 Press kit is updated on a monthly basis and newsletters are produced in two languages every 3 months.
4.2.4 To establish a press address book with media specialized on animal health and livestock production.	4.2.4 Address book available by November 2002.
4.2.5 To provide accurate information on PACE to specialized media on request.	4.2.5 Factsheets written on a monthly basis.
4.2.6 To participate at the 27th World Veterinary Congress.	4.2.6 Stand at the congress organised by August 2002.

1.1 Knowledge of sustainability aspects of the PACE programme, and in particular of viability questions of the epdemio-surveillance network is increased.												
Activities												
1.1.1 To liaise with the Economics Unit	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.1.2 To develop, distribute and analyse an internal questionnaire on PACE sustainability aspects for at least 70 stakeholders.	X	X	X	X								
1.1.3 To organize a 3 days think tank workshop on PACE's sustainability with 15 stakeholders.					X	X	X	X				
1.1.4 To formulate recommendations for implementing a sustainable PACE programme, with particular consideration of the viability of the epdemio-sureveillance network.									X	X	X	X
1.2 Qualitative progress within national PACE communication programmes is developed.												
Activities												
1.2.1 To counsel national PACE communication programmes.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.2.2 To contribute to communication planning workshops with key stakeholders on animal health issues.				X	X	X	X	X	X			
1.2.3 To evaluate or request the implementation of the national communication programmes.	X			X			X			X		
1.2.4 To contribute to developing qualitative Indicators for communication process management.									X	X	X	X
1.2.5 To organize one workshop in each region on information exchange or lessons learned;									X	X	X	
2.1 Privatization benefits are understood by livestock owners, veterinary services and decision makers.												
Activities												
2.1.1 To liaise closely with the PACE Privatization Unit in order to analyse key audiences within public services.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.1.2 To start-up a system of collecting, editing and disseminating success stories of private veterinary systems in written and audiovisual forms.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
2.1.3 To contribute to motivate decision makers in following-up private schemes through public dialogues (radio and television).									X	X	X	X
3.1 Information is shared between participants within the epdemio-surveillance network.												
Activities												
3.1.2 To assist one country in each region (probably Ethiopia and Guine) in developing messages and communication products on epdemio-surveillance topics with livestock owners and pastoralists based on participatory	X	X										
3.1.3 To organize a regional field workshop on Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices for epdemio-surveillance networking with participants from East			X	X	X							
3.1.4 Contributing to establishing a publication on participatory communication methodologies within a sustainable epdemio-surveillance network.							X	X	X	X	X	X

At pan-African level, sustainable co-ordination of national animal health systems and arrangements for tackling epizootic diseases set up.	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May
4.1 PACE/IBAR's technical capacity within its long-term perspectives of managing and sharing knowledge is augmented.												
Activities												
4.1.1 To liaise with the Data Management Unit and IBAR's Documentation Officer.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.1.2 To coordinate the set-up of a website in close collaboration with the Data Management Unit and the Documentation Officer.	X	X	X									
4.1.3 Integrating the website into broader corporate interactive sites.				X	X	X	X	X				
4.1.4 Recruiting and supervising a website-editor.	X	Cancelled										
4.1.5 Assisting the Data Management Unit in recruiting a half-time webmaster.	X		Cancelled									
4.1.6 Training the PACE graphic designers in website design.	X		X		X		X		X		X	
4.1.7 To assist Veterinary Universities in creating new knowledge.				X	X	X	X					
4.2 PACE/IBAR and animal health are generally better understood.												
Activities												
4.2.1 To participate in the organization of an annual event schedule for local, regional and International conferences to be held in the field of livestock production and animal health.												
X												
4.2.2 To set up and participate in an PACE/IBAR event management team.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.2.3 To organize a press clipping system on national and regional level.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.2.4 To update the PACE/IBAR press kit with releases, newsletters and bulletins and following up its timely delivery.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.2.5 To establish a press address book with media specialized on animal health and livestock production.	X	X	X	X	X	X						
4.2.6 To provide accurate information on PACE to specialized media on request.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.2.7 To create and implement a PACE annual event on an International level.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.2.8 To participate at the 27th World Veterinary Congress.	X	X	X	X								
X												

IX. FINANCIAL CONTROL UNIT

IX.1 INTRODUCTION

The Financial Control Unit was established at the offices of the OAU/IBAR in Nairobi. It consists of the Financial Controller , a Counterpart Accountant and an Accounts Clerk. In Bamako, the Regional Co-ordination Unit has an Accountant who administers its budget under the immediate supervision of the Regional PACE Co-ordinator for West and central Africa. Reports and claims for reimbursement are submitted to the Financial Control Unit in Nairobi.

The budgets of the Co-ordination and Common Services Units for Nairobi and Bamako are annexed to this document. They are presented as a detailed budget and a combined budget for both Units, by main budget line.

The European Commission will make two separate commitments: one for Nairobi in KES and one for Bamako in FCFA.

IX.2 MAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE FINANCIAL CONTROL UNIT

IX.2.1 Accounting for regional imprest accounts

The PACE PCU -Accounts sections in Nairobi and in Bamako will present monthly financial reports on expenditures, commitments and balances for the information of the PACE Programme Co-ordinator, the Regional Co-ordinator, the heads of the Common Services units and the Financial Controller.

In addition, they will prepare quarterly financial reports supporting documentary evidence for submission to the PACE Programme Co-ordinator and the Financial Controller. On the basis of these latter reports, claims for replenishment of the advance imprest will be made, in accordance with the rules annexed to this document (Annexes 4.1., 4.2. ,4.3.).

The Financial Controller will check and endorse the financial reports, approve the documents of evidence, formulate remarks and recommendations, and transfer the documents through the Regional Authorizing Officer to the Lead Delegation of the EC.

To facilitate the financial follow-up of the Programme, the unit will introduce during this year an accounting software programme that will be used in the Programme Co-ordination Units in Nairobi and Bamako, and, by the National Components.

This programme is developed in French and English and will be installed and introduced in the PACE countries with the assistance of a short-term service provider who will be commissioned under the provisions for this work programme.

The Financial Control Unit will assist the PACE PCUs to prepare the work programme and cost estimate for the fourth year's work programme.

IX.2.2 Accounting for imprest accounts of national PACE components

By the end of this second PCU WP year, the work programmes of 28 countries were launched. In these countries, the National Co-ordinators and their accounts sections will produce monthly financial reports, in the standard format required by the Financial Control Unit.

These reports will be sent with original supporting documentation to the National Authorizing Officer, the local Delegation of the EC with requests for reimbursements. Copies of these reports will be provided to the PACE Co-ordinator and the Financial Controller to enable financial monitoring to be done. From such information, a financial database will be compiled. The Financial Controller will provide summary reports to the Regional Authorizing Officer the Lead Delegation of the EC in Nairobi and the PACE Advisory Committee.

The National Authorizing Officers (NAOs) will send a copy of each payment order to the Financial Controller, the RAO and the lead Delegation of the EC in Nairobi.

The Financial Controller will undertake support missions to PACE countries to provide support to national PACE co-ordinators, and advise NAOs and Delegations on the financial status of the PACE Programme. Based on these missions, he will produce appraisal and financial / audit reports, with remarks and recommendations. Copies of these reports will be provided to the NAOs, national PACE co-ordinators, the local EC delegations, the PACE Programme Co-ordinator, regional PACE Co-ordinator for West and central Africa (as applicable), the RAO and the lead Delegation of the EC in Nairobi.

During this work programme , for support missions , priority will be given to those countries that have problems with the in time presentation of their financial reports.

The unit will work with the PACE Regional Co-ordination Unit and will assist in the consolidation of the national components' work programmes.

The Financial Unit will work closely together with the PCU-Administration Section , the PACE Co-ordinator and the Heads of Sections of the PACE Common Services in order to finalize the revised "PACE Manual of Procedures".

IX.2.3 Specific commitments

The Financial Control Unit will check the invoices received by the PACE Programme Co-ordination Unit related to the specific commitments made for service contracts (mainly the provision of technical assistance) and supplies (for example vehicles purchased by OAU/IBAR for the "Fight against rinderpest lineage 1" project in northern Sudan). During this year, subvention contracts will be signed for research and environmental monitoring; the Financial Unit will monitor expenditure according to the requirements of the EDF.

IX.2.4 EXPECTED RESULTS FROM YEAR 3

The Financial Control Unit will produce regular financial reports of the Programme Co-ordination Units in Nairobi and Bamako, and the National PACE Components.

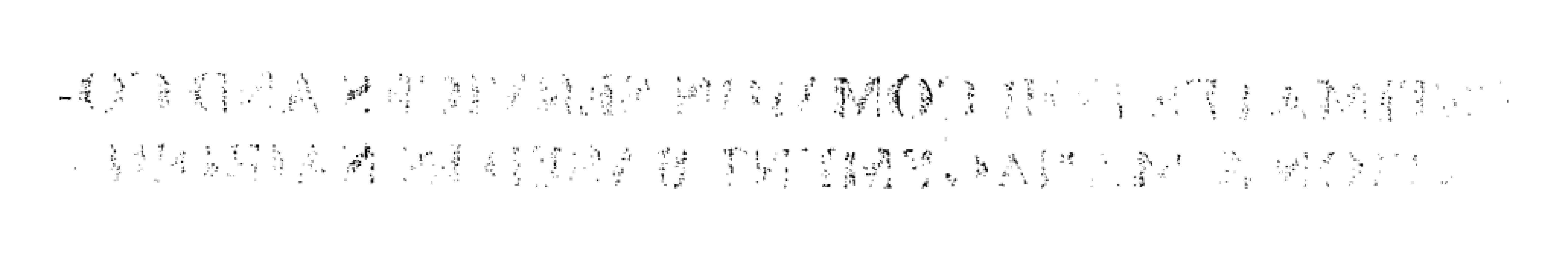
A detailed PACE National Programmes will be developed for the next up coming

By the end of this WP3, an accounting software programme, in French and English, will have been installed for use at regional and national levels. This will be linked to a financial database that uses the national financial reports.

The unit will contribute to the timely submission of the national consolidated work programmes to be presented during this second year, and to the AWP&CE for the Co-ordination and Common Services Units for their fourth year.

PART III

**COST ESTIMATES FOR COMMON SERVICES AND CO-
ORDINATION & MANAGEMENT BASED IN NAIROBI -**



**COST ESTIMATES FOR COMMON SERVICES AND CO-ORDINATION
& MANAGEMENT BASED IN NAIROBI- Year Three of the Programme**

The Cost Estimate is detailed in Annex 3.1.

1. COMMON SERVICES

1.1 EPIDEMIOLOGY: TOTAL: 157380 EURO

1.1.1 Personnel

1.1.1.1 Main Epidemiologist

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations has provided an international expert for the post of Main Epidemiologist. He took up his post on 2 December 2000. The provisions of the contract will cover the expert's personnel costs, and those of short-term experts that may be engaged to support the Programme (subject to the prior approval of the Director of OAU/IBAR and the European Commission). The Main Epidemiologist has been provided with computer equipment; his contract will cover the running costs if his service vehicle, and the costs of his regional travel.

1.1.1.2 Counterpart Epidemiologist

In July 2000, the OAU/IBAR recruited the Counterpart Epidemiologist whose personnel costs will be met from provisions of this work programme. Provision: 57.000 Euro + 5080 Euro.

1.1.1.3 East Africa Epidemiologist

The Centre de cooperation internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement (CIRAD) EMVT is a Collaborating Centre in Epidemiology of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. Since June 2000, it has provided the expert for the post of East Africa Epidemiologist. The provisions of the contract cover the expert's personnel costs, and those of short-term experts who may be engaged to support the Programme (subject to the prior approval of the Director of OAU/IBAR and the endorsement of the European Commission). The expert will be provided with a computer under the terms of the contract, which additionally, will cover the costs of his regional travel and office consumables.

1.1.1.5 East Africa Wildlife Expert

A consultant contract for Lot 1 over CIRAD-EMVT has provided the services of an expert for the post of East Africa Wildlife Expert. The provisions of the contract cover the expert's personnel costs, and those of short-term experts who may be engaged to support the Programme. The expert has been provided with specialized capture equipment under the terms of the contract, which additionally, will cover his regional travel and operating costs. His contract will come to an end during 2002 , but will be extended for another 10 months.

1.1.2 Equipment

Vehicles that were used during the PARC project have been transferred to the PACE epidemiology component (Table 1 lists the allocation of vehicles). No new vehicles will be purchased this year.

1.1.3 Running costs

Provision is made under this heading to meet the following costs of the Nairobi-based epidemiology component of PACE.

- Travel of the Counterpart Epidemiologist (111302) – provision is made for daily allowance for 90 days, and air travel: 24300 Euro
- Meeting/workshop for the regional epidemiology network (111346) – this provision will meet the costs of convening 3 workshops related to the establishment of a regional epidemi-surveillance network in Eastern Africa. National PACE projects will meet the costs of attendance of their representatives: 15000 Euro
- Diagnostic reagents (111366) – no provision,
- Laboratory tests and follow-up (111367) - provisions are made to pay for specialized laboratory tests and follow-up diagnostics; these tests will, as a rule, be performed at the appropriate world reference centers. 6000 Euro
- Coordination meetings Epidemiology: a provision for 4 meeting is made, National PACE Projects will meet the costs of the attendance of their representatives;
 $(2 \times 10000 + 2 \times 15000 = 50000 \text{ Euro})$
- Regional meeting of wildlife specialists (113347) – the costs of a regional meeting for wildlife specialists in Eastern Africa will be met from this provision. National PACE projects will meet the costs of attendance of their representatives. Provision: 7500 Euro
- Sampling and analysis of specimens (113368) – this provision will cover the costs associated with sampling selected populations of wild animal species, and the subsequent costs of analysis of specimens collected. 10000 Euro

1.2 COMMUNICATIONS: TOTAL: 223650 EURO

1.2.1 Personnel

1.2.1.1 East Africa Communications Technical Assistant

The provisions of the expert's contract cover personnel costs, and those of short-term experts who will be engaged to support the Programme (subject to the prior approval of the Director of OAU/IBAR and the endorsement of the European Commission¹). The expert has been provided with a vehicle, computers and accessories. Additionally, the contract covers his regional travel and operating costs.

1.2.1.2 Communications Expert - Counterpart

In July 2000, the OAU/IBAR recruited the Counterpart Communication Expert whose personnel costs will be met from provisions of this work programme. Provision: 42700 Euro

1.2.1.3 Desk top staff (Web site manager)

This post has been reassigned to the Communications Unit and the provision under this item will meet the personnel costs of the Desk top publisher .provision: 18900 Euro

1.2.1.4 Web master: a provision is opened for 6 month , to start up the web : 15000 Euro

1.2.2 Equipment

A provision is made for the purchase of a digital camera and a lap top; 1500 Euro

1.2.3 Running costs

Provision is made under this heading to meet the costs of the Nairobi-based communications staff of PACE.

- Travel expert (12308) - travel and incidental costs for 15 days per year, covering daily allowance and air travel, incurred by the counterpart Communications Expert :4050 Euro
- Operating costs (12326) - refers to costs incurred regularly for purposes such as subscriptions to periodicals and reference books or CD ROMs, domain name fees, search engine registration fees and memberships: provision: 8000 Euro
- Printed matter (12336) - refers to costs of development and production of reports, brochures, guidelines and handbooks on behalf of other PACE units, including PCU, for circulation within PACE and the PACE region.: provision: 8500 Euro
- Production of promotional materials (12337) - costs incurred in the design, production and general distribution of a monthly PACE bulletin in English and French versions, and a generic PACE promotional CD-ROM, etc.: provision:20000 Euro
- Video, DTP, photo supplies (12338) - refers to expendable accessories (e.g. toner cartridges, film and tape): provision: 25000 Euro
- In-country training and outreach (12356) - costs of mounting strategy workshops and setting up in-service training opportunities at country and sub-regional levels, plus prototype communications campaign tools: provision: 15000 Euro
- Review and co-ordination of training workshops (12357) –
- Vet faculties deans workshops (12358) - costs of curriculum reform and development activities in harness with CAPE, PANVAC and VPLU with a view to modernizing and enhancing communications skills for new vets.: provision: 10.000 Euro

- Commissioned services (12387) - occasional costs such as the periodic engagement of student help to boost web site use through linkages campaigns, specialized AV digitized scanning and cataloguing services, etc. : provision; 15000 Euro
- Web site set up; a provision is made – flat amount: 40.000 Euro to cover the set up of the PACE web site

1.3 ECONOMICS: TOTAL: 133820 EURO

1.3.1 Personnel

1.3.1.1 Senior Economist

In June 2000, the OAU/IBAR recruited a Senior Economist to head this component of the programme; his personnel costs will be met from provisions of this item. – a travel line is foreseen for annual leave costs for him and his family- : provision: 63000 + 4800 Euro

1.3.1.2 Knowledge Transfer Assistant

The post of Knowledge Transfer Assistant for the PACE Programme was opened for a period of three years (36 months); a provision is made to cover his personnel costs for the remaining 10 m/m.: 30420 Euro.

1.3.1.2 Consultancies/honoraria: a provision of 15000 Euro is foreseen over a specific commitment.

1.3.2 Equipment

1.3.3 Running costs

Provision is made under this heading to meet the following costs of the economics component of PACE.

- Travel of the Economist (45 days) and the Knowledge Transfer Assistant (26 days) covering daily allowance and air travel: 12150 Euro + 9450 Euro
- Regional workshops: provision: 14000 Euro; participants will participate on their national budgets.

1.4 UNIT TO IMPROVE THE DELIVERY OF VETERINARY SERVICES

1.4A VETERINARY LEGISLATION/PRIVATIZATION

1.4.1 Personnel

1.4.1.1 Legislation/privatisation TA

Since July 2000, the consultant contract for Lot 2 over AGRER S.A. has provided the services of an expert for this post. The provisions of the contract cover the expert's personnel costs, and those of short-term experts who can be engaged to support the Programme (subject to the prior approval of the Director of OAU/IBAR and the endorsement of the European Commission). The expert has acquired a service vehicle, office equipment, a computer and accessories. The service contract covers his regional

1.4.1.2 Short-term consultants

The costs of short-term consultants will be met from the provision in the consultant contract between the OAU/IBAR and Agrer.

1.4.2 Equipment

No equipment will be purchased under this cost heading.

1.4.3 Running costs

All of the expert's operating costs will be met from provisions in the consultant contract.

1.4B COMMUNITY-BASED ANIMAL HEALTH & PARTICIPATORY EPIDEMIOLOGY (CAPE): TOTAL: 99600 EURO

The activities related to community-based animal health interventions under PACE will largely be funded and implemented by the CAPE Project, which started in December 2000 with funding from the British Government's Department for International Development (DfID).

DfID will fund all CAPE's long-term technical staff and a significant number of short-term consultants. EDF funds will complement the DfID funds by providing the following: foreseen complement for this third year: 99600 Euro.-

1.5.1 Personnel

1.5.1.1 Head of Unit/Advisor to the CAPE Unit

The TA in this post has been recruited through a subcontract with Tufts University. The contract is funded by DfID and will meet all of his personnel costs.

1.5.1.2 Epidemiology & Informatics Officer

The TA in this post has been recruited through a subcontract with Tufts University. The contract is funded by DfID and will meet all of his personnel costs.

1.5.1.3 Veterinary field officers

The OAU/IBAR has recruited one veterinary field officer from the region; two more will be recruited. Their personnel costs will be covered by DfID funds. USAID funding has covered the costs of one veterinary field officer.

1.5.1.4 Technical Officer (Nairobi-based)

The OAU/IBAR has recruited one Technical Officer (APO) to be based in Nairobi. Her costs will be covered by DfID funds.

1.5.1.5 CAPE Unit Office Manager

DfID funds will cover the costs of the CAPE Unit Officer Manager who the OAU/IBAR has recruited for this post.

1.5.1.6 Accountant

DfID funds will cover the costs of the CAPE Unit Accountant who the OAU/IBAR has recruited for this post.

1.5.1.7 Logistician/Secretary

DfID funds will cover the costs of the CAPE Unit Logistician/Secretary who the OAU/IBAR will recruit for this post.

1.5.1.8 Drivers

The OAU/IBAR has recruited three drivers for the CAPE Unit, and will recruit one more; DfID and USAID funding will cover their costs. Another driver will be recruited and his/her costs will be covered by the PACE imprest account. S/he will be employed for a period of 10 months only, after the arrival of new vehicles. : provision: 7200 Euro

1.5.1.9 Commissioned studies and services/ Consultancies:

All studies and consultancies will take place in West Africa. Provision:

Provision is made under this budget item to meet these costs from the PACE EDF imprest account. Provision: Euro 60000; (however a global framework contract is possible as well)

1.5.2 Equipment

This item under the PACE imprest account will cover the costs of a range of equipment such as:

- Computer equipment (15201) – provision is made for two computers/printers: 4000Euro
- Office equipment (15202) – provision made for 1000 Euro – flat amount- for possible office extension
- Vehicles (15203) – bought in yr. 2
- Radios (15205) – bought in yr.2
- Field base office equipment (15215) – this small provision will meet the costs of office equipment for the field offices -3000 Euro
- Camping equipment (15252) – to complete last year's purchasing .-800 Euro-

1.5.3 Running costs

- Travel field officers (15311) - DfID and USAID will cover the costs of travel incurred by DfID/USAID-funded CAPE Unit field officers.
- Field accommodation for field officers (15321) – provision; 3500 Euro
- Vehicle running costs (15330) – This provision is made to cover the running costs of three vehicles;-11400 Euro-
- Field workshops (15360) - The CAPE Unit and PACE VLPUs will combine their resources to host workshops to address privatization / policy issues for the whole PACE region. Although national projects have funds for participants to attend such workshops, the costs of hiring venues and associated costs will be covered by this provision. – flat amount : 8700 Euro-

1.6.1 Personnel

1.6.1.1 Financial Controller

The EC recruited a technical assistant for this post in November 1999. His personnel, travel and operating costs will be met from provisions under his contract, which is managed by the GTZ.

1.6.1.2 Counterpart Accountant

The OAU/IBAR has recruited a Counterpart Accountant whose personnel costs will be met from this provision. : 36500 Euro

1.6.2 Equipment

Provision is made to meet the costs of purchasing office equipment (lap top), and software (remaining part) for an accounting programme. Provision: 3500+9000 Euro

1.6.3 Running costs

Provision is made for missions in order to install the accounting software programme in the accounts units in the PACE countries. 84 days/year = 26000 Euro.

1.7 OTHER COMMON SERVICES

1.7.1 Data Management Unit: Total: 288.640 Euro

1.7.1.1 Personnel

1.7.1.1.1 Data Management Officer

In July 2000, the OAU/IBAR recruited an international expert as Data Management Officer to assist with the initial establishment of the computer systems to be used in the PACE Programme Co-ordination Unit. The post is funded from the original provision made for a Statistician, which meets all personnel costs of the post – a travel line is created to cover the costs of annual leave for him and his family - . The services of a Statistician may be engaged at an appropriate time, as the need arises. Provision: 52500 Euro + 1200 Euro

1.7.1.1.2 LAN Administrator

The OAU/IBAR recruited an Administrator for the Local Area Network in January 2001. His personnel costs will be met from this provision. : Euro 20700 Euro

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1.7.1.2 Equipment

The provision made under this item will be used to purchase software and accessories, and equipment needed for the computer systems , server and data base, as the need arises. Provision: Euro: 111950

As: computer printer: 4000, software licenses: 21950, VPN 5000, LAN improvement: 21000, data base Oracle equipments : 23750+21750+14500 Euro

1.7.1.3 Running costs: 102290 Euro

- A provision is made to meet the operating costs related to data management and the local area network (LAN) that has been installed at the PACE Programme Co-

maintenance contract, internet service provision through a lease line, and other associated costs of maintaining and developing the necessary computerized systems to international standards. Provision: 20450 Euro

- A provision to meet the costs of the Data Management Officer's travel for 45 days has been made –per diems and air travel -. 13000 Euro
- Training courses: a provision of 20000 Euro is foreseen as flat amount; training on Oracle and refresher courses
- Commissioned services: an amount of : 10250 Euro is foreseen for the development of software programme ,CD roms and intranet implementation ;
- Implementation and technical support: 22590 Euro
- Reional workshops: $2 \times 8000 = 16000$ Euro

1.7.2 PANVAC

The PANVAC unit will be managed under a separate work programme and budget. The technical assistance staff for the PANVAC is to be provided through the consultant contract for Lot 1 CIRAD-EMVT will be a Veterinary Vaccines Expert. The contract provides for the purchase of equipment, materials, training and operating costs. The PACE Programme Co-ordination Unit will assist OAU/IBAR to finalize the institutional procedures to ensure the smooth start-up of PANVAC activities .

1.7.3 Research

The research priorities for the PACE Programme were defined during consultative workshops that were convened in October (CBPP) and December 2000 (rinderpest). A CBPP research contract has been signed during the past second year with CIRAD-IMVT and during this third year a research contract will be signed with another appropriate world reference center. A separate financial commitment will be raised to cover the costs of this research contract.

1.7.4 Advisory Committee

A Policy Committee and an Advisory Committee have been established to support the implementation of the PACE Programme (Figure 1).

The Advisory Committee is a non-decision-making body that will provide technical advice and guidance for the PACE Programme. **It will hold its sixth and seventh meetings during the period covered by this work programme.**

1.7.4.1 Personnel

Provisions are made under this item to meet the daily allowances of eligible committee members, advisors and observers. The costs will be met from provisions under this head. Provision: 6000 Euro

1.7.4.2 Equipment

No provision is made under this budget item.

1.7.4.3 Running costs

The travel costs of eligible committee members, advisors and observers and the general costs of convening each meeting (including hire of venue and equipment, materials and secretarial costs and interpreters) will be met from provisions under this item.

Provision: 40800 + 14000 Euro

1.7.5 PACE Policy Committee and the meeting of Ministers of livestock

The first meeting of the Policy Committee of the PACE Programme was held in 03/2002 in Addis Ababa.

1.7.6 Support for veterinary medicine schools: Total: 21000 Euro

Provisions under this item will enable the PACE Programme to provide support to veterinary schools for the revision of their curricula, particularly by supplying information on the control of epizootics. Disbursements are foreseen for this year: 1 m/m for International Lecturer and 3 m/m for Local Lecturer. Provision for local lecturer: 15000 + 6000 Euro

1.7.7 Reviews and evaluations

Provisions under this item will be used to fund independent mid-term and final reviews of the PACE Programme.

- In addition, the costs of environmental impact assessments and monitoring (including the use of remote sensing) and technical support will be met from this item. Provisions for such activities – International Consultants -will be made under specific commitments that will be separate from the budgets of the annual work programme (4 m/m are foreseen : 4 x 15000Euro).
- For National Environmental Experts is a provision foreseen of 3 m/m. (specific commitments: 3 x 5000 Euro)
- An independent chartered accountant firm may be engaged on a contract that will be issued under a specific commitment to conduct an operational audit of the Office's accounts at the end of the year.
- During the period of this work programme, the mid-tem evaluation of the PACE Programme will take place – over a specific commitment - .

CO-ORDINATION UNIT: TOTAL: 394900 EURO

For practical reasons, the management and budgeting of activities related to Eastern Africa and the overall co-ordination of the PACE Programme are presented together. The explanations of the main cost items are as follows.

2.1 PERSONNEL²

2.1.1 Programme Co-ordinator

The Director of OAU/IBAR has appointed the Programme Co-ordinator. His personnel costs will be paid by OAU/IBAR. The PACE Programme will meet his travel costs.

2.1.2 Main Technical Assistant

The EC will engage the new PACE Main Technical Assistant through a direct contract that is managed by the GTZ.

2.1.3 Accounts Assistant

Originally, a provision was made for a locally recruited Accountant to assist activities in Eastern Africa. However, in the light of the experience gained in implementing the programme, an Accounts Assistant was recruited for this post; she took up her duties on 11 January 2001. Provision: 17000 Euro

2.1.4 Secretaries

2.1.4.1 Secretary (Co-ordination)

OAU/IBAR recruited locally a bilingual secretary to assist the co-ordination of the programme. This budget item will meet her personnel costs. 19100 Euro

2.1.4.2 Secretary (Administration)

OAU/IBAR recruited locally a bilingual secretary to assist the administration of the programme. This budget item will meet her personnel costs. Provision: 19800 Euro

2.1.4.3 Secretary (Common Services)

OAU/IBAR recruited locally a bilingual secretary to assist the Programme's Common Services. This budget item will meet her personnel costs. Provision: 18700 Euro

2.1.5 Administrative Assistant

OAU/IBAR has recruited locally an Administrative Assistant to assist the PCU with general administrative duties of the programme. This budget item will meet her personnel costs. Provision: 25500 Euro

2.1.6 Translator

The Programme Co-ordination Unit is responsible for producing documents in English and French. A Translator was recruited in December 2000 to translate the major documents produced by the PACE Programme; these include the work programmes of the Co-ordination and Common Services Units, consolidated national work

² The personnel costs of staff recruited by OAU/IBAR either internationally or locally are based on OAU/IBAR salary scales. The budget figures include normal allowances, contributions to medical and pension schemes,

programmes, programme reports, PACE Bulletins, web-site documents, and policy, strategy and technical documents. This budget item will meet his personnel costs.

Provision: 20500 Euro

2.1.7 Drivers

2.1.7.1 Driver (Co-ordination) Recruited

The provisions under this item will cover his personnel costs.: provision: 9500 Euro

2.1.7.2 Driver (Administration) Recruited

The provisions under this item will cover his personnel costs. Provision: 9500 Euro

2.1.8 Messengers

2.1.10.1 Messenger (Administration)

Provision made: 6250 Euro

2.1.10.1 Messenger (Technical)

Provision made. 6250 Euro

2.1.9 Temporary staff – Casual Labour

It might be necessary to engage additional assistance on a temporary basis. The costs of temporary office staff will be met from this provision. Provision: 2000 Euro

2.1.11. Allowances:

Due to budget constraints the amount foreseen is : 18000 Euro.

2.2 EQUIPMENT

Equipment will be purchased in accordance with the EDF procedures. Provisions made in consultant contracts will be used for the purchase of specialized equipment required by technical assistants (see the explanations under the Common Services components).

Provision is made under this cost item to purchase a range of items including the following, to establish the necessary capacity to administer the Programme effectively.

- 1 desk top computers , 1 lap top
- Computer-compatible office desks, chairs, filing cupboards, cabinets.
- Provision: 5000 + 3000 Euro

2.3 RUNNING COSTS

The following major costs will be covered under this item.

General Office Running costs

- Furniture and fittings: provision is made to meet the costs of painting, maintenance and minor refurbishment of the offices to upgrade them for the introduction of computerized systems. Provision: 1000 Euro
- Post, telecommunications and courier services

This provision will cover the cost of postage, telephone rental and utilization, telefax utilization and courier services costs. The provision also covers the costs of

- General office running costs; including: Insurance and maintenance of equipment, stationery and sun dry items : provision: 51600 Euro year

Travel and transport

- Vehicle running costs

The running costs of service vehicles for all PACE Technical Assistants are met from their individual contracts. The running costs of other service vehicles will be met from the provision under this item. The provision includes the costs of insurance, fuel and lubricants, repairs and maintenance for four vehicles. Provision: 4 x 5700 Euro = 22800 Euro

- **Air travel, hotel accommodation and DSA**

The regional travel costs of technical staff of the Common Services and Co-ordination Units who are to be engaged under consultant contracts will be met under the provisions of their respective contracts.

- The provisions of this item will cover the costs of air travel and daily subsistence allowances of:

- OAU/IBAR staff at OAU/IBAR rates. The provision covers: the costs of the Director of OAU/IBAR (up to 100 days); provision: 27000 Euro
- the Programme Co-ordinator (up to 100 days); provision: 27000 Euro
- Duty travel in support of the PACE Programme undertaken by other senior OAU/IBAR staff is subject to the prior approval of the Regional Authorizing Officer and the EC Delegation in Nairobi.

- **Annual Co-ordinators Meeting:** Provision is made to support a Regional Co-ordination meeting in Benin which will be attended by the National Co-ordinators of all the PACE Programmes . provision: 20000 Euro

- **Training workshops PCU staff;**

The PCU staff can benefit from in-service training in team skills and the use of computerized and other systems. Provision is made to engage trainers to assist with team development and systems usage to ensure that the PCU staff can function effectively and co-ordinate the PACE Programme effectively. Provision: 3000Euro

2.4

CONTINGENCIES

A provision of 10% of the total estimated cost has been made as a contingency to meet unforeseen increases in costs. Euro: 130000 Euro

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PART IV

**COST ESTIMATES FOR COMMON SERVICES AND
REGIONAL CO-ORDINATION IN BAMAKO - YEAR
THREE OF THE PROGRAMME**

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PART IV**COSTS ESTIMATES FOR COMMON SERVICES AND REGIONAL CO-ORDINATION IN BAMAKO - Year THREE of the Programme**

The cost estimate is detailed in Annex 3.2.

1. COMMON SERVICES

1.1 EPIDEMIOLOGY

1.1.1 Personnel

1.1.1.1 West Africa Epidemiologist

During the PARC Programme the French Government provided to the Regional Co-ordination Unit based in Bamako, an Epidemiologist to support the countries of West and Central Africa to establish a system of Epidemiological surveillance of animal diseases. The Government of France has agreed again to fund the post of West Africa Epidemiologist for 3 years. This arrangement will meet the personnel costs of the expert: his operational costs and equipment will be met under different budget lines in the PACE Programme.

1.1.1.2 West Africa Wildlife Expert

A consultant contract for Lot 1- over CIRAD-EMVT provides the services of an expert for the post of West Africa Wildlife expert. The provisions of the contract cover the expert's personnel costs, and those short-term experts who may be engaged to support the programme. The expert will be provided with specialised captured equipment under the terms of contract and, additionally, his regional travel and operating costs will be covered by his contract. He will work under the supervision of the main epidemiologist; his contract will come to an end during 2002 , but will be extended for another 10 months .

1.1.2 Equipment

1.1.3 Running Costs

- Travel of the Epidemiologist (1121303) – provision is made for daily subsistence allowances and air travel for 90 days while on official missions for the PACE Programme. Provision: 24300 Euro
- Office running costs – these will be met from the general budget of the Regional Co-ordination Unit.
- Vehicle running costs (1121330) – this provision will cover the running costs of the Epidemiologist's service vehicle. 5700 Euro
- Regional epidemiology workshop/meeting : managed over PCU Nairobi
- Regional training meeting of wildlife specialists (113347) – provision: 7000 Euro
- Sampling and analysis of specimens (113368) – this provision will cover the costs associated with sampling selected populations of wild animal species, and the subsequent costs of analysis of specimens collected. 25000 Euro

1.2 COMMUNICATIONS

1.2.1 Personnel

1.2.1.1 West Africa Communications Technical Assistant

A consultant contract for Lot 2 over AGRER S.A. provides the services of an expert for this post. The expert will be provided with a vehicle, media storage equipment, computers and accessories, presentation equipment, and software under the terms of the contract. Additionally, the contract will cover his regional travel under operating costs.

1.2.2 Equipment

All purchases will be made under the provisions of the consultant contract for the Technical Assistant's expert.

1.2.3 Running Costs

Travel, operating costs, vehicle-running costs will met over his contract;
Provision is made for:

- Production of promotion materials (122337) - costs incurred in the design, production and general distribution of a monthly PACE bulletin in French versions, and a generic PACE promotional CD-ROM, etc.10000 Euro
- In country training and outreach (122356) - costs of mounting strategy workshops and setting up in-service training opportunities at country and sub-regional levels, plus prototype communications campaign tools – 15000 Euro
- Review training workshops (122357) - refers to costs of regional inputs to national level communications training workshops, including provisions for periodic review and evaluation of impacts. 15000 Euro
- A workshop for Deans of veterinary faculties: Managed by PCU Nairobi
- Commissioned services (122387) – none

1.3 SUPPORT TO THE OIE REGIONAL OFFICE – WILL BE MANAGED OVER A SPECIFIC COMMITMENT WITH OIE

2. REGIONAL CO-ORDINATION IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

2.1 PERSONNEL – TOTAL: 94040 EURO

2.1.1 Regional Co-ordinator

The Director of OAU/IBAR has appointed a Regional Co-ordinator for the PACE Programme in West and Central Africa. His personnel costs will be met from the provision under this item . provision: 51000 Euro + 700 Euro

2.1.2 Accountant

The Regional Co-ordinator for West and Central Africa has recruited locally, on behalf of the Director of OAU/IBAR, an accountant who is responsible for the management of the budget of the Regional Co-ordination Unit in Bamako. The provision under this item will meet his personnel costs.provision; 11120 Euro

2.1.3 Secretaries

The Regional Co-ordinator for West and Central Africa recruited locally, on behalf of Director of OAU/IBAR, two secretaries (two bilingual) to support the common services and co-ordination activities at Barnako. Their personnel costs will be met from the provisions under this item. 14000 Euro

2.1.4 Administrative/ Logistics Assistant

The Regional Co-ordinator will recruit locally on behalf of the Director of OAU/IBAR an Administrative/Logistics Assistant who will be responsible for general administrative duties (travel arrangements, visa applications, organization of workshops and training seminars etc.). His/her personnel costs will be met from the provisions under this item. Provision; 7000 Euro

2.1.5 Drivers

One driver is locally recruited to work with the co-ordination section. His personnel costs will be met from the provisions of this item. Provision; 3000 Euro

2.1.6 Watchmen

Four watchmen (two day-guards and two night-guards) are recruited locally to provide security for the staff and equipment of the programme in Bamako. This item will meet their personnel costs. Provision; -4- 5120 Euro

2.1.7 Messenger

A messenger has been recruited locally to be responsible for the upkeep of the offices and facilities of the co-ordination unit and the OIE regional office in Bamako. His personnel costs will be met from the provisions under this item. 2100 Euro

2.1.8 Bonuses: seen the budget constraints imposed by the EC Lead Delegation in Nairobi there is no provision this year

2.2 EQUIPMENT

A new vehicle for the Co-ordinator will be purchased in this year. 25000Euro
Provision is made to purchase some office furniture, 1500 Euro

2.3. RUNNING COSTS

- Office Costs**

General consumables

A provision is made for the upkeep and cleaning of the offices, purchase of office consumables (stationery, toner cartridges, sundry office consumables) the repairs and maintenance of office equipment,... needed to ensure the smooth operation of office activities. The costs of producing and binding PACE Programme reports and other documents will be covered from the provisions of these items : forfait /an : 20000 Euro

- Posts, Telecommunications and courier services**

- This budget line covers the costs of the regional offices communications: posts, telephones, telefax, e-mail, internet, courier services. by the Co-ordination Unit and Common Services. 18000 Euro
- The OIE communications will be covered over the specific OIE imprest account contract ;

- Travel and transport**

- The costs of vehicles used by the Co-ordination Unit will be met from this provision. The costs will include those related to vehicle maintenance and repair, tyres, spare parts, insurance, road licence and taxes, fuel and lubricants. The running costs of vehicles used by the Technical Assistants (Wildlife, Communications,) as well as the vehicle of the OIE representation will be covered from the provisions under their separate contracts. Provision is made for two cars (coordination and logistics); 2 x 5700 Euro = 11400 Euro
- Missions: This budget item will meet the costs of travel and missions in the PACE zone and for PACE matters, including the purchase of air tickets and daily subsistence allowances for the Regional Co-ordinator (90 days) 24300 Euro / yr .

- Regional meetings and workshops: Provision is also made to support 3 Regional meetings which will be attended by participants of the PACE National Programmes and/ or other representatives on their own budgets. Provision: 20000 Euro
- Commissioned services: no provision

2.4 CONTINGENCIES

A provision is made for contingencies equivalent to 10% of the total budget for the Regional Co-ordination Unit and Common Services. Euro : 31000

PART V

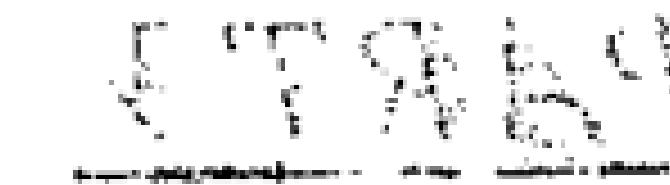
IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES

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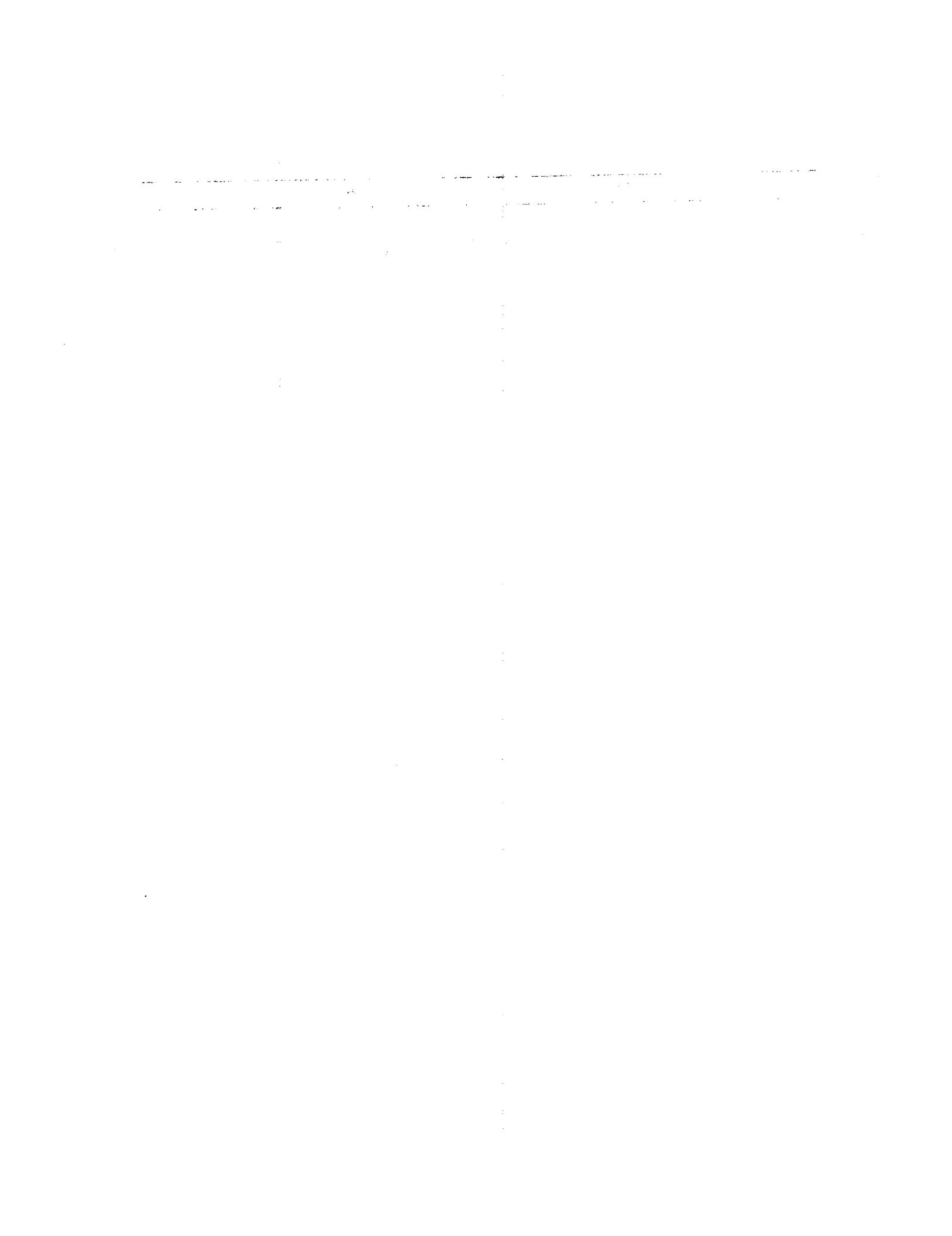
Part V

IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES

The implementation procedures are described in the Imprest account contractual document (Annex 4).

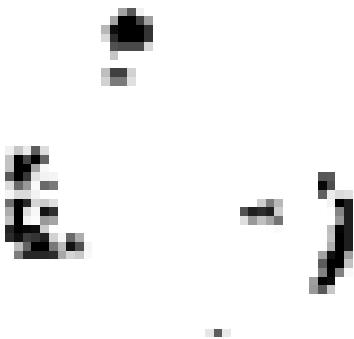
Administrative procedures have been developed for the PACE Programme PCU which have been based upon the rules and regulations of the OAU.

The outcome of the annual assessment of staff performance will be provided to the Lead Delegation of the European Commission before bonuses are awarded.



PART VI

SIGNATURES



PART VI

SIGNATURES

1. Proposed by the PACE Programme Co-ordinator

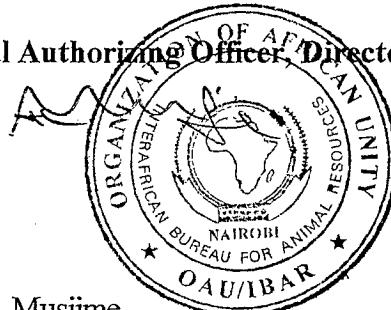
Signed :

Name : Dr R Bessin

Date : 30/05/2002

2. Authorized by the Regional Authorizing Officer, Director of OAU/IBAR

Signed :



Name : Dr J. Musiime

Date :

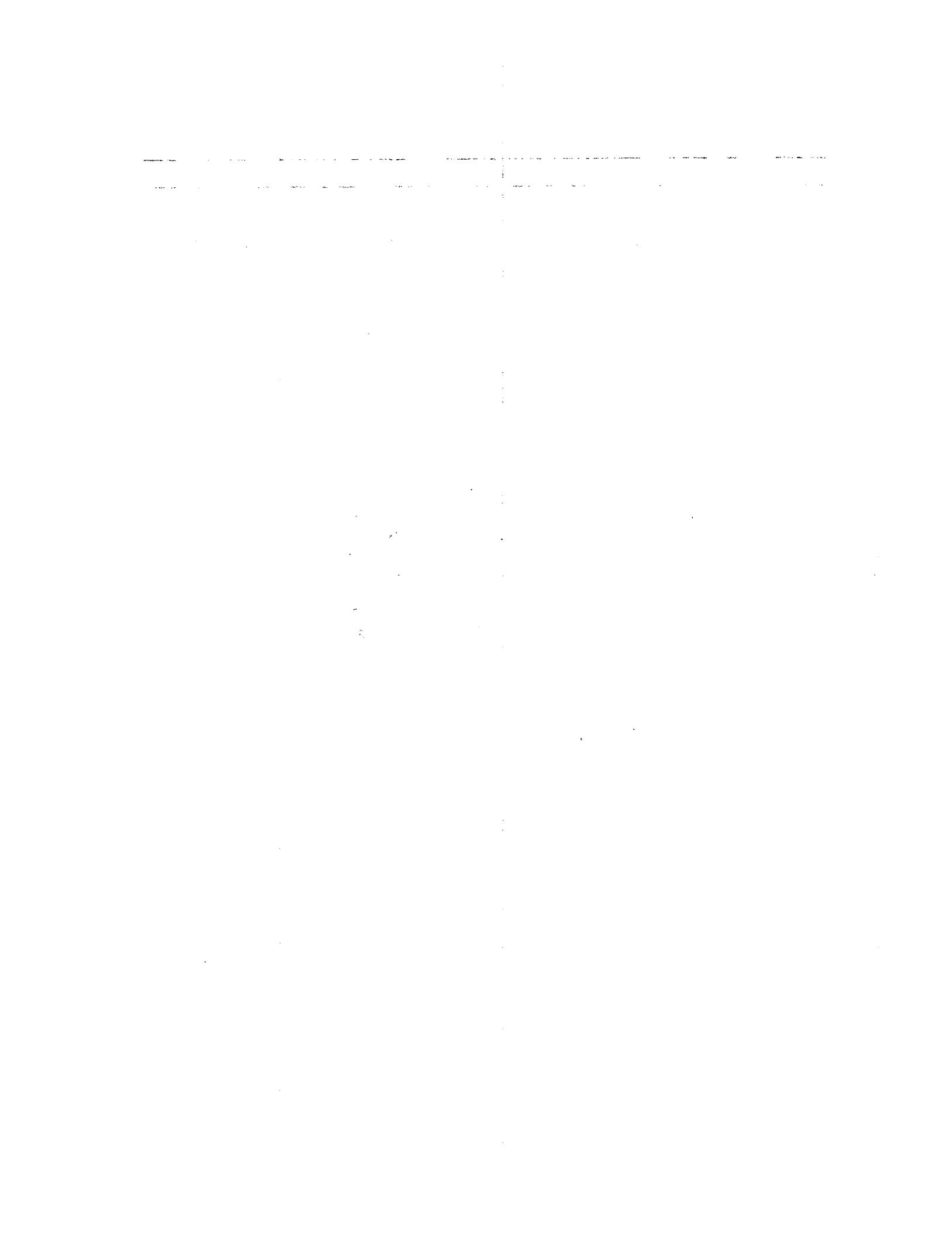
30/05/02

Read and endorsed by the
Head of the Delegation of the European Commission in Kenya *BL*

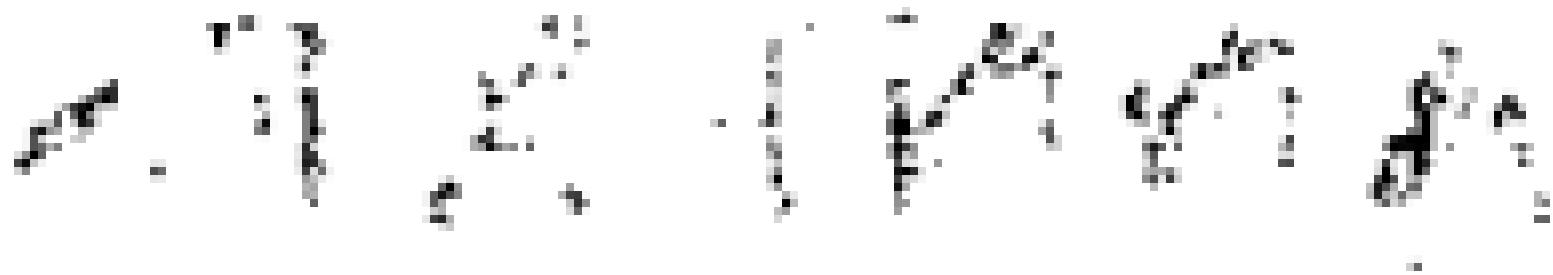
Signed :

Name : G. Quiriu

Date : 2/6/02

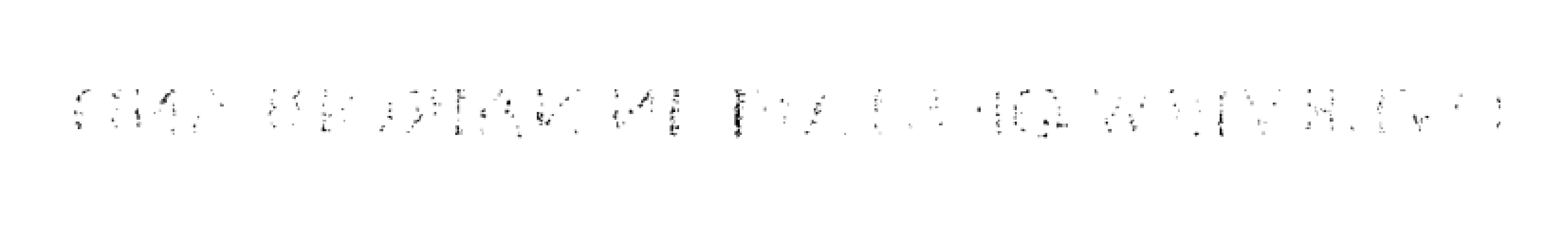


ANNEXES



ANNEX 1

OVERVIEW OF STAFF IN NAIROBI AND BAMAKO



OVERVIEW OF STAFF IN NAIROBI AND BAMAKO

1.1. List of PACE staff in NAIROBI Office

	NAMES	POSITION	DATE OF EMPLOYMENT	DATE OF END OF CONTRACT
1	Dr Rene Bessin	Program Coordinator	OAU/IBAR	
2	Dr Robert J Connor	Main Technical Assistant	30/10/99	28/10/01
3	Mr Paul Mertens	Financial Controller	8/11/99	04/11/01
4	Dr Gavin Thomson	Main Epidemiologist	11/12/00	31/10/04
5	Dr Risto Heinonen	Epidemiologist	20/06/00	31/10/04
6	Dr Kebkiba Bidjeh	Epidemiologist	13/07/00	31/03/01
7	Dr Richard Kock	Wildlife Technical Assistant	01/07/00	
8	Dr Berhanu Bedane	Data Management Officer	20/07/00	31/03/01
9	Dr Emmanuel Tambi	Senior Economist	01/06/00	31/03/01
10	Mr Onesmus Maina	Economist	01/06/00	31/03/01
11	Mr Francis Iganjii	Communication Expert	09/07/00	31/03/01
12	Dr Robert Lamb	Communication TA	18/09/00	
13	Dr Yvon Le Brun	Privatization/Legislation Expert	19/07/00	
14	TBA	Desk Officer for Eastern Africa		
15	Mr Dominic Kiarie	Accountant	01/04/00	31/03/01
16	Mrs Milka Musoke	Secretary	01/04/00	31/03/01
17	Ms Shadra Zaid	Secretary	01/04/00	31/03/01
18	Mrs Electa Obura	Secretary	01/04/00	31/03/01
19	Mr Sammy Ng'ang'a	Desktop Publishing Officer	01/06/00	31/03/01
20	Mrs Rosemary Muriungi	Administrative Assistant	02/01/01	31/03/01
21	Mr A Lawson	Translator	02/01/01	31/03/01
22	Mr Charles Mwangi	LAN Administrator	02/01/01	31/03/01
23	Stephen Kahura	Driver	01/04/00	31/03/01
24	Clement Nyamori	Driver	01/06/00	31/03/01
25	Vincent Ooko	Messenger	01/04/00	31/03/01
26	Moses Juma	Messenger	01/04/00	31/03/01
27	Mrs. Ann Rita Mugambi	Accounts Assistant	01/02/01	31/03/01
28	Dr Tim Leyland	Unit Head/Advisor - CAPE Unit	01/12/00	30/10/04
29	Andy Catley	Epidemiology/Informatics Officer	01/12/00	30/10/04
30	Mohammed Dirie	Veterinary Field Officers	10/11/00	09/11/01
31	Darlington Akabwai	Veterinary Field Officers	1997	30/10/04
32	Dr Delia Grace	Technical Officer	14/01/01	13/01/02
33	Loise Kimani	CAPE Unit Office Manager	01/01/01	30/10/04
34	Esther Ludeki	Accountant	01/01/01	30/10/04
35	Samuel Kinyanjui	Driver	01/01/01	30/10/04
36	Nathan Simiyu	Driver	01/01/01	30/10/04
37	Saney Abdi	Driver	01/01/01	30/10/04

1.2. PACE STAFF LIST FOR BAMAKO OFFICE

NAMES	POSITION	DATE OF EMPLOYMENT	DATE OF END OF CONTRACT
Dr Amadou Samba Sidibe	OIE Regional Representative	01/02/00	2003
Dr Bouna Alboury DIOP	Regional Coordinator	01/12/00	31/03/01
Dr A Maillard	W Africa Epidemiologist		
Dr B Chardonnet	W Africa Wildlife Expert		
TBA	W Africa Communications TA		
TBA	Assistant Economist		
Mme N'diaye Youma Sadio Diawara	Accountant	01/02/00	31/03/01
Mme Minta Mariam Konate	Secretary	01/02/00	31/03/01
Mme Bagayoko Aissata Konate	Secretary	01/04/00	31/03/01
Mme Fane Mariam Kanoute	Administrative Assistant	01/02/00	31/03/01
Mr Toumani Doumbia	Driver	01/02/00	31/03/01
Mr Mamadou Traore	Driver	01/02/00	31/03/01
Mr Souleymane Kone	Messenger	01/02/00	31/03/01
Mr Mamadou N'diaye	Guard	01/02/00	31/03/01
Mr Mamadou Simaga	Guard	01/02/00	31/03/01
Mr Niania Coulibaly	Guard	01/02/00	31/03/01
Mr Namory Keita	Guard	01/02/00	31/03/01
N'djamena			
Dr F Bendali	C Africa Epidemiologist		

ANNEX 2

Annex 2

Logical framework of the PACE Programme

Annex 2A

Time plan of activities of the PACE Common Services and Co-ordination Units

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE PACE PROGRAMME

with specific reference to the PACE Common Services and Co-ordination Units

INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
GOAL Achievement of enhanced food security and significant reduction of poverty among rural communities is promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increased incomes at household levels - reduced stockouts of food reserves at community or household level during drought seasons <p style="text-align: center;">[THE STUDIES TO PROVIDE THE INFORMATION THAT WILL BE USED TO EVALUATE THESE IMPACTS WILL BE DESIGNED DURING THIS YEAR]</p>	[National statistical abstracts]	
GOAL Production and productivity of animal resources are sustainably increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increased offtake in livestock sector - increased quality or yields of livestock products - increased trade opportunities <p style="text-align: center;">[THE ACTIVITIES TO PROVIDE THE INFORMATION THAT WILL BE USED TO EVALUATE THESE IMPACTS WILL BE DESIGNED DURING THIS YEAR]</p>	[National statistical abstracts Report of PACE economic studies]	

PURPOSE	TARGETS FOR PACE VERIFICATION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Under the auspices of OAU/IBAR, the national components of PACE coordinate and facilitate successful launch of national PACE programmes and ensure the operation of animal disease keepers, breeders and national professionals to combat major animal diseases, within the context of Pan-Africanaboration.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) In at least 60% of countries, appropriate national networks, forums, mechanisms, boards, etc are initiated by PACE and convene regular meetings which have quorums to pursue mandated business; their memberships include: public sector, AHWs¹ in the livestock and wildlife sectors, private sector AHWs, wildlife and/or livestock keepers (female and male), traders e.g. drug distributors etc. (b) Regular disease surveillance reports produced by at least 60% of PACE countries veterinary services demonstrate the continued absence of rinderpest (c) By September 2001, 28 national PACE programmes have received funding for the implementation of their respective national programmes, and from at least 15 countries, regular financial and technical reports are received by the PACE Regional Co-ordination Units. (d) Between April 2001 and March 2002, through the resources of the PACE Programme, OAU/IBAR responds to each epidemic in wildlife populations by extending appropriate assistance/advice; as requested by the national veterinary authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minutes of forums, mechanisms, meetings - Disease surveillance reports of OAU/IBAR - OAU/IBAR report to the PACE Advisory Committee - PACE reports 	<p>A positive perception prevails at national level of the important contribution that animal disease control makes towards livestock development.</p> <p>[PACE member country livestock policy documents; Reports of the PACE Policy Committee]</p>

VENTION LOGIC**OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS****MEANS OF VERIFICATION****IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS****OUTPUTS**

abilities of OAU/IBAR to fulfil its role as a Centre of Excellence in the management of animal resources are strengthened and the E Programme is managed effectively.

- Improvements recorded in key areas are as follows:
- a) By 12/2001, at least 5 information and communications products/services² have been launched, and access by national level target groups is growing as per agreed benchmarks
 - b) By 03/2002, OAU/IBAR has presented its policy on the privatization of veterinary services to the PACE Advisory Committee.
 - c) By 03/2002, the costs of maintenance of office assets (vehicles, telecommunications) and systems (local area network, internet services) have been quantified to improve the accuracy of future budget estimates.
 - d) By December 2001, the PACE information management system will have been defined, and will be compatible with the data management needs of PACE countries, OAU/IBAR, FAO and OIE.
 - e) By December 2001, an analysis of government spending on animal health services and disease surveillance has been completed and recommendations based on the report have been circulated to the veterinary authorities in all PACE countries, in the appropriate language version.
 - f) The PACE financial and technical half-year report, based on the Programme's quarterly M&E system, is presented to the RAO of the EDF within the third quarter.

Minutes of the PACE Advisory Committee

Minutes of the PACE Advisory Committee

Reports of the PACE Financial Controller

Report of the PACE Data Management Unit

PACE reports

PACE despatch register

OAU/IBAR receives adequate budget support and revenue to meet running costs of core functions, including additional staff posts and information management systems.
[IBAR annual reports]

OAU/IBAR retains capable staff
[OAU/IBAR staff lists]

OAU member states and international organizations continue to recognize the role and mandate of OAU/IBAR.
[Reports of the PACE Policy Committee]

EDF funds are released on time.
[Reports of the PACE Financial Controller]

Administrative procedures related to contracts issued by PACE are completed in time.
[PACE reports]

GOAL	OBJECTIVE/VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>creation of opportunities to ease the capabilities of livestock owners, public and private animal health workers work in synergy at national levels has been facilitated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) In at least 50% of PACE countries, baseline inventories of veterinary legislation, regulations and sanitary mandates have been completed and the results collated. b) At least 25% of PACE countries' national budgets provide allocations for disease surveillance in the livestock/wildlife sectors sufficient to fund at least 50% of the programme's proposed surveillance activities, in selected zones/areas. c) In at least 25% of PACE countries, at least 30% of selected staff in national level networks, Public sector AHWs (Including wildlife), private sector/NGO AHWs or CAHWs have completed training and exposure programmes recommended by PACE d) In at least 75% of PACE countries, meetings have been convened to raise the awareness of professional associations, Integrating livestock and wildlife AHWs or technicians, concerning the thrusts of the PACE Programme and the opportunities accruing from increased cooperation in the delivery of animal health services. e) By December 2001, the cost:benefit analysis model of animal disease control, based on PARC's experience of rinderpest control, has been transferred to at least 8 PACE member countries in the three regions during participatory workshops. f) By March 2002, a draft preliminary report on the economics of veterinary private practice in selected West African countries has been presented to the PACE Advisory Committee. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report of the VLPU. - Proposed budgets of PACE countries - Reports of studies and surveys commissioned by PACE VLPU - Reports of studies and surveys commissioned by PACE VLPU - PACE workshop reports - Report/minutes of the PACE Advisory Committee 	<p>Sufficient personnel and facilities are available to veterinary and animal health services on a timely basis [National PACE programme reports]</p>

INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>-African network for epidemio-surveillance is actively promoted.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By September 2001, the PACE Advisory Committee has commented on the disease surveillance model/guidelines that have been developed for adoption by PACE countries; the model should provide for linkages between PACE countries and OAU/IBAR's sub-regional and regional databases such that operations comply with the performance Indicators with respect to key criteria³ such as: • By March 2002, plans are in place to convene sub-regional participatory meetings to refine the development of epidemio-surveillance networks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minutes of the PACE Advisory Committee - AWP&CE of the PACE PCU & Common Services for PACE Year 3 	<p>In each PACE member country, policies and practices are in place that support information sharing on the occurrence of animal diseases and related subjects. [PACE reports]</p> <p>OAU/IBAR receives adequate budget support and revenue to meet running costs of core functions, including additional staff posts and information management systems. [IBAR annual reports]</p> <p>Governments of PACE member countries approve requests of nationals to travel to PACE regional meetings and workshops, and national PACE programmes have funds released in good time [PACE reports]</p>

eria include: Reporting system; Response system; Laboratory diagnostics; Feedback; International reporting.

INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Increased availability of quality assured vaccines, drugs and other inputs at grassroots level is promoted effectively</p>	<p>Baseline information is available from a sample of at least six PACE countries in each PACE Region on such subjects as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of licensed retail outlets in rural areas which regularly stock ethical drugs are increased above baseline data b) Number of vaccine manufacturers or traders submitting samples of vaccines to PANVAC for quality assurance tests have increased c) At least 50% of livestock keepers interviewed in a statistically valid survey receive veterinary services from private veterinarians d) CAHWs⁴ work under the supervision/responsibility of registered private veterinarians 	<p>Reports of commissioned studies</p>	<p>National PACE programmes receive funding on time to implement their work programmes [PACE national reports; Financial Controller reports]</p>

VENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
al eradication rinderpest from the region has been initiated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By July 2001, the strategy related to the "cordon sanitaire" in east/central will have been revised and accepted by the three countries concerned (RCA, Sudan and Tchad) and, by October 2001, the PACE PCU has received the comments of the PACE Advisory Committee on the proposed strategy - (the strategy should promote and a shift towards intensified surveillance, as demonstrated by a reduction in the number of doses of vaccine used, and the numbers of specimens collected and tested in accordance with PACE performance indicators). By December 2001, the OAU/IBAR has facilitated the development of an internationally accepted masterplan for rinderpest surveillance in southern Sudan and Somalia. By July 2001, the PACE Emergency Fund and vaccine bank is in place, and all PACE countries are informed of the procedures for the release of funds in the event of an outbreak of rinderpest. By March 2002, the laboratory capacities related to the diagnosis of rinderpest have been assessed in at least 15 of the funded PACE countries. By March 2002, the GREP blueprint for the eradication of rinderpest has been revised and harmonized with the approaches of OIE and PACE programme. By March 2002, in Eastern Africa, wildlife surveys in lineage 2 eco-clusters (including north-eastern Kenya, Tanzania) and in lineage 1 eco-clusters (including N. Uganda, W. Ethiopia & Ogaden region) will have been completed according to PACE protocols. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of the fourth meeting of the PACE Advisory Committee PACE reports Contract documents; PACE reports PACE reports GREP blueprint; PACE reports PACE reports 	<p>National PACE programmes receive funding on time to implement their work programmes [PACE national reports; Financial Controller reports]</p> <p>Security conditions permit access to survey areas. [PACE reports]</p>

RATIONALE

OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS

MEANS OF
VERIFICATIONIMPORTANT
ASSUMPTIONS

opment of
ategies for
icipatory
ol of other
ity epizootics
een initiated.

By December 2001, the PACE Epidemiology Unit has convened a strategic planning meeting/workshop at which at least 90% of active PACE countries were appropriately represented and at which consensus is achieved regarding:

- ◆ Compatible procedures are agreed for data collection, analysis and information flow.
- ◆ Compatible formats and protocols are agreed for reporting, disease diagnosis and control measures.
- ◆ Performance Indicators are agreed to monitor implementation of strategies and related activities

By March 2002, the PACE Epidemiology Unit has reviewed the strategy options for the control of African swine fever in West African countries, taking into account the possible role of wildlife, and these have been agreed in a participatory manner with the veterinary authorities in the countries concerned.

By March 2002, the PACE Epidemiology Unit has reviewed the strategy options for the control of CBPP and these (in English and French language versions, as appropriate) have been circulated for comment to the veterinary authorities in the PACE countries.

By March 2002, the PACE Epidemiology Unit has reviewed the role of wildlife as indicator species of epizootics, taking into account the possibilities of serological and DNA phylogenetic mapping of FMD based on samples collected from wildlife and livestock.

Minutes/reports of
strategic planning
meetings/workshops

PACE reports

PACE reports

PACE reports

Appropriate
technologies are
available, the
application of which
can be undertaken by
CAI IWs as well as
veterinary
professionals.
[PACE reports]

Interested partners
are available to assist
with advanced
diagnostic tests.
[PACE reports]

TIME PLAN OF ACTIVITIES OF THE PACE COMMON SERVICES AND CO-ORDINATION UNITS
1 JUNE 2001 TO 31 MAY 2002

Community-based Animal Health Worker

Community-based Animal Health & Participatory Epidemiology

cation Communication Unit

Data Management Unit

Economics Unit

PACE Epidemiology Unit

Veterinary Legislation & Privatization Unit

of CAPE that are presented *In italics will be funded by the DfID budget. Other activities will be funded by the EDF budget for PACE.*

and the PACE Programme is managed effectively.

MAIN ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE UNIT	MONTH											
		J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	N
and operationalize advisory and policy committees for the ie s of PACE Advisory & Policy Committees					X								X
nd deploy long-term advisors and short-term consultants ulment of long-term TAs for national PACE programmes e and related ICT platform (include Intranet and email list o prototype stage by the end of Year Two, and develop or posting to it. Identify the necessary resources and skills ain and upgrade it on a steady basis in Year Three.	PCU/IBAR												
by advisors and short-term consultants (see the separate g these inputs)	PCU	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
mber states to compile proposals for funding and e in mechanisms to approve proposals	COMMUNICATION	X	X	X	X			X					
de updated/revised technical, administrative and financial E countries	PCU	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
programmes for PACE countries – Batches I & II (see ates to revise their proposals for privatization.	PCU	X	X			X	X	X	X				
e to improvement of vision of OAU/IBAR and advise on ion structure and budgets to sustain programme Impacts oy institutional change consultant for internal IBAR work. e, assist a review of OAU / IBAR's institutional capacity, nes and working practices with a view to developing a ty for pastoral areas.	VLPU/CAPE	X											
sion of the OAU/IBAR privatization policy	CAPE/VLPU								X	X	X	X	X
l to determine options to fulfill its advocacy role in the alization policy	VLPU/CAPE	X	X						X	X	X	X	
AR on appropriate information systems & technology to be eeds of member countries and PACE Co-ordination offices e, subscription to digital journals, etc.) and identify income ation products. (see 3.6.3.7 in text)	DMU		X					X					
which require external funding.	PCU									X			
on products (e.g. Bulletins, CDs, Journals and specific an be used for cost sharing.	DMU									X	X		

MAIN ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE UNIT	MONTH											
		J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M
Establish and operationalize a bilingual reference resource base (online and paper) on all key aspects of the programme e.g. Reputable animal health resource persons Potential associates/collaborators on specific issues/activities Assorted animal health issues													NOT FOR ACTION THIS YEAR
Regularly produce and widely circulate/distribute a newsletter on related activities													
Quarterly PACE Bulletin in print and online monthly e-bulletin on issues and concerns, intended mainly for an Africa-based manager and policymaker readership with AH knowledge	COMMUNICATION	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Produce outsourced production in French and English versions in make, and for outsourced distribution	COMMUNICATION	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Update a publications distribution mailing list of up to 5000 names a researcher to source and acquire addresses and rights	COMMUNICATION	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Contractor support to help PACE and OAU-IBAR develop a fully electronic design grids for serial publications and reports, newsletters and other regular publications and print outputs	COMMUNICATION	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Regularly produce and widely circulate/distribute a newsletter on related activities (continued)													
Act help to catalogue, evaluate and digitize the best of the visual archive for re-use in various new PACE outputs	COMMUNICATION	X											
Procedures for appropriate provision for bilingual production of material to demand and for bilingual summaries in all published PACE	COMMUNICATION						X						
Develop a 15-20 min video/CD-ROM to promote PACE	COMMUNICATION	X	X										
Contractor to develop a generic information CD-ROM promoting the work and goals of PACE in the context of PARC, for 2001 production in French and English versions	COMMUNICATION								X	X	X	X	
Structure available information from IBAR, PARC, PACE through visits, circulated questionnaire and other sources for CD-ROM (together with Communication Unit). (see 3.6.3.1 in text)	DMU	X	X										
Information resources and write in English and French on a 3.6.3.1 in text)	DMU			X	X								
CD-ROM in sufficient numbers for distribution. (see 3.6.3.1 in text)	DMU						X						
CD-ROMs (at cost and/or free-of-charge) (see 3.6.3.1 in text)	DMU								X	X	X	X	X

	RESPONSIBLE UNIT	MONTH											
		J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M
Introduce improved management systems and equipment with a view to sustainability of programme impacts													
Engage a suitable outside evaluator and mentor for PACE and library facilities.	COMMUNICATION		X										
Assist OAU-IBAR in relation to improving documentation and systems, with a view to creating an Animal Health Reference Centre in Nairobi, in harness with appropriate partners and in conjunction with OAU to set up bibliographic and other databases	COMMUNICATION			X	X	X	X						
Use improved document handling systems for PACE Contracts	PCU	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Organize training of staff of OAU/IBAR in technical and managerial skills according to need		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Organize training in computerized systems for IBAR and PACE	PCU	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Develop skills of the IBAR and PACE staff in areas of information and the use of GIS in Epidemiology (see 3.6,3.4 in text)	DMU							X	X	X			
Promote an integrated team approach to work at regional and sub-national levels and improve liaison/consultations with relevant partners													
Organize joint meetings of PACE teams	PCU/CUS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Organize relevant stakeholder workshops such as networking (April 2001), CAPE startup workshop (March 2001) + PACE workshop	CAPE/VLPU	X	X										
Develop and test cost recovery and sharing system(s) for selected units of OAU/IBAR													
Find means of linking PACE information system with other international information systems to reduce costs.	DMU								X	X			

MAIN ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE UNIT	MONTH											
		J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M
OAU/IBAR on future direction for PACE Programme and identification of potential financiers of a related or future													
Information Technology (IT) needs of member countries and PACE offices (LAN, home page, subscription to digital journals, etc.) ext)	DMU		X										
Is which require external funding.	PCU									X	X	X	X
Appropriate administrative and financial procedures to ensure both implementation of the PACE Programme	PCU/CUs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Reports on the PACE Programme	PCU	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

The creation of opportunities to increase the capabilities of livestock owners, public and private animal health workers to work in synergy at national levels has been facilitated.

MAIN ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE UNIT	MONTH											
		J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M
activities, approaches and financial resources necessary for countries to participate in PACE and to sustain the programme's relevant impacts and urge national level authorities to make available the resources on a timely basis													
Maintain dialogue with policy level decision-makers in PACE member countries on the need for adequate funding of epidemiological surveillance	PCU	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
In the VLPU to provide advice and support countries in implementing their privatization policy and process with regard to GHA and specified West African countries.	CAPE/VLPU				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Build capacities for financial sustainability of epidemiological surveillance in selected PACE members states and propose appropriate measures to improve funding levels (see 3.2.3.3 in text)	ECONOMICS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lines for national veterinary legislation and privatization	VLPU/CAPE	X							X				

ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE UNIT	MONTH											
		J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M
national priorities to review legal framework for private practice and organization and regulation of drug													
national veterinary legislation and disseminate findings (in with national and regional Communications Units)	VLP/CAPe	X				X	X	X	X				
lance of legislative frameworks for private veterinary organization and regulation of vet drug distribution	COMMUNICATION						X	X	X	X			
ilate guidelines and codes of practice	COMMUNICATION									X			
ity-based animal health policy, and institutional analysis baseline survey in GHA countries, documents from a e policy development (time-lines of key influences and current policy status, determine common themes and E will work on over the next three years. The results of stored in the IBAR/PACE database and used as baseline which future CAPE and VLP activities can be assessed. onal projects would include university veterinary faculties, services, veterinary boards, major NGO partners.	CAPE/VLP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
up workshop to gain views of senior SVS officials on legislative situation.													
onsultants to assess from West Africa legislation with practice and use of auxiliaries.													
assist tertiary training Institutions to review curricula in producing graduates who can work in integrated s and who aspire to self-employment, and facilitate of graduates accordingly													
la of veterinary schools and universities and propose der to adapt them to the reality of private practice.	VLP/CAPe									X	X	X	X
modules for EISMV Dakar vet students	COMMUNICATION				X	X	X	X					
ACE Communications Unit to engage deans of veterinary development process at national and regional level.	CAPE								X	X	X	X	
valory epidemiology training course for national PACE co- & PACE epidemiologists, vet. faculty staff and other key	CAPE/VLP								X	X	X	X	

...and it is the duty of every member to energetically promote

MAIN ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE UNIT	MONTH											
		J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M
tries to adopt/adapt "PACE disease surveillance model" situation (continued)													
PE, devise ways and means of collecting animal health and insecure areas (see 3.6.3.6 in text)	DMU									X	X	X	
hop to introduce the identified information system and isal on the spatial and temporal resolution of data collection er countries to introduce the data collection system and PACE Data Management Unit and neighbouring countries. n text)	DMU/PEU					X	X						
agreed at the workshop and provide technical e 3.6.3.3 in text)	DMU								X	X	X	X	X
je routine exchange of information between neighbouring d organize periodic forums to share knowledge and ces													
ernational level border harmonization meetings for ter and Somali areas of Kenya/Somalia/Ethiopia.	CAPE/VLPU	X	X										
AU Conflict Resolution Unit and IGAD, Djibouti, in April onlict aspects of border harmonization work	CAPE/VLPU	X											
e of regional animal health network for Horn of Africa	CAPE/VLPU	X	X	X									
o model countries to introduce the data collection system (with PACE DMU and neighbouring countries (see 3.6.3.2 in	DMU								X	X	X	X	X
ie cross-border exchange of information, knowledge and een private veterinary associations	VLPU/CAPE	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
demologists in producing appropriate reports, brochures lbillis and A/V materials to support epidemi-surveilance	COMMUNICATION /PEU				X				X				
formation videos in association with PEU (French and) on rinderpest and CBPP recognition and control, based on footage	COMMUNICATION	X	X	X	X	X							
lic information handbills in French and English versions on surveillance topics for regional distribution	COMMUNICATION				X	X			X	X			
nical reports on epidemi-surveilance issues and trends	COMMUNICATION										X	X	

MAIN ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE UNIT	MONTH											
		J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M
the Pan-African network with other epidemiological networks active in Africa (e.g. OIE and FAO)													
means of linking PACE information system with other national information systems	DMU								X	X			
publications and appropriate training material	PEU							X	X	X	X	X	X
priorities, apply results and monitor progress	PEU	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

increased availability of quality assured vaccines, drugs and other inputs at grassroots level is promoted effectively

MAIN ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE UNIT	MONTH											
		J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M
and disseminate guidelines for legal and regulatory framework, which should be adapted to the needs of member states													
Importation and registration of veterinary drugs													
Licensing of traders													
Establishment and enforcement of drug quality control													
disseminate guidelines, to be adapted to the needs of member states	VLPU/CAPE											X	X
the harmonized Inter-african legal and regulatory framework													
sessions about quality control of drugs	VLPU/CAPE											X	X
id legislative baseline for GHA countries and enter results in	CAPE/VLPU				X	X	X	X	X				
with PACE VLPU initiate preparation of guidelines on veterinary legislation for Africa													
minate best practice guidelines for CAHWs	COMMUNICATION											X	X
formation campaigns to support associations of veterinary	COMMUNICATION											X	X
livestock keepers in their efforts to distribute quality													
in traditionally under-served areas, in harness with the national PACE co-ordination units.													
I facilitate expansion of PANVAC's services and encourage utilize them													
ch of PANVAC's activities and deployment of staff	PCU	X	X	X	X	X							

Final eradication rinderpest from the region has been facilitated

development of strategies for participatory control of other priority epizootics has been initiated.

ANNEX 3

**OAU-IBAR PACE PROGRAMME - PROJECT
COORDINATION UNIT & COMMON SERVICES NAIROBI
(BUDGET FOR YEAR 3: FROM 1/6/2002 UPTO 31/5/2003)**

ANEXO 3.1

107, 500

15.

✓ 25

25

✓ 3, 50

✓ 2, 100

Annex: 3.1. OAU-IBAR PACE PROGRAMME - Project Co-ordination Unit /PCU / and Common Services Nairobi

BUDGET FOR YEAR 3: FROM: 1/6/2002 UP TO 31/5/2003

BUDGET IN DETAIL: Year 3 of the Programme

EXPENSES CHARGED ON IMPREST ACCOUNT

Accts. Codes	Main titles and budget line items	Units	Quantities	unit costs Euro	Budget Euro	Budget KES
1	COMMON SERVICES					
11	1.1.Epidemiology Unit					
111	1.1.1.Central Unit					
1111	-Personnel					
111124	Counterpart main Epidemiologist	m/yr	1	57000	57000	3968762
111125	Travel/leave internat.staff	x Yr	4 x 1270	5080	5080	353707
	sub total				62080	4322469
1112	-Equipment					
	sub total			0	0	0
1113	-Running costs					
111302	Travel Counterpart (90 days/year)	days	90	270	24300	1691946
111346	Epidemiology network/ formation annual meeting	yr	3	5000	15000	1044411
111366	Diagnostic Reagents	yr	0	0	0	0
111367	Laboratory testing & Follow up	yr	1	6000	6000	417764
111368	Coord. meetings -epidem, 2 x10000/2 x 15000-	yr	4	50000	50000	3481370
	sub total				95300	6635491
	Sub total Central Unit				157380	10957960
112	1.2. Regional Units					
1121	Bamako - Western and Central Africa-(1)-					
1122	Nairobi- Eastern Africa					
1123	1.1.2.3. (Ndjamenya Western Cordon sanitaire) (2)					
113	1.1.3. Wildlife unit(3)					
1131	Wildlife unit Nairobi					
11311	-Personnel					
	sub total				0	
11312	-Equipment					
	sub total				0	
11313	-Running costs					
1131347	Meetings	unit	1	7500	7500	
1131368	Sampling and analysis	year	1	10000	10000	696274
	sub total				17500	1218480
	Sub total wildlife				17500	1218480
	SUB TOTAL EPIDEMIOLOGY				174880	12176440
12	Communication unit					
121	Communication Unit Nairobi (4)					
1211	-Personnel					
121108	Communication expert	m/yr	1	42700	42700	2973090
121156	desk top staff	m/yr	1	18900	18900	1315958
121176	editor -web and print-	m/yr	1	0	0	0
121177	webmaster	m/m	6	2500	15000	1044411
121178	press procurement assitant	m/yr	1	0	0	0
	sub total				76600	5333459
1212	-Equipment					
121201	lap top			0	0	0
12156	digital camera	unit	1	1500	1500	104441
	sub total				1500	104441

Accts. Codes	Main titles and budget line items	Units	Quantities	unit costs Euro	Budget Euro	Budget KES
1213 -Running costs						
121308 Travel expert (-15 days year)	days	15	270	4050	281991	
121326 Operating costs-Nairobi	yr/	1	8000	8000	557019	
121336 Printing matters (coordin. Nairobi)	yr	1	8500	8500	591833	
121337 Production of promotion materials	yr	flat amount.	20000	20000	1392548	
121338 Video-DTP-Photo-supplies-	yr	flat amount.	25000	25000	1740685	
121356 In country training & outreach	session	2	7500	15000	1044411	
121357 Review /training workshops -coordin.-				0	0	
121358 Vets. Faculties Deans workshops	session	1	10000	10000	696274	
121367 Commissioned services	yr	flat amount.		15000	1044411	
121390 web-site set up	yr	flat amount.	40000	40000	2785096	
sub total				145550	10134268	
Sub total Communication:				223650	15572168	0
13 Economics unit						0
131 -Personnel						0
13109 Senior economist	m/yr	1	63000	63000	4386526	
13125 travel/leave internat. Staff	yr	6 x 800	4800	4800	334212	
13110 Knowledges transfer assistant	m/m	10	3042	30420	2118066	
13131 Consultancies-specific com.-	m/m	1	15000	0	0	
sub total				98220	6838803	0
132 -Equipment						0
13201 Computers	unit	0	0	0	0	
13202 Office furniture	yr	0	0	0	0	
sub total				0	0	
133 -Running costs				281991	0	0
13309 Travel (45 days year)	days	45	270	12150	845973	
13324 Knowledges transfer assist -35days/10 months-	days	35	270	9450	657979	
13352 Regional workshops/meetings	yr	2	7000	14000	974784	
13387 Commissioned services	yr	flat amount	0	0	0	
sub total				35600	2478735	
Sub total Economical unit				133820	9317539	
14 Privatisation scheme unit (\$)						0
15 CBAHWs Unit						0
151 -Personnel						0
15133 Consultancies-west africa-	yr	flat amount	60000	60000	4177644	
15151 Drivers	month	12	600	7200	501317	
sub total				67200	4678961	
152 -Equipment						0
15201 Computer/ printer	unit	2	2000	4000	278510	
15202 Office equipment	yr	flat amount	1000	1000	69627	
15203 Vehicle purchase (4x4)	unit	0	0	0	0	
15205 Radios	unit	0	0	0	0	
15215 Office equipment field base	unit	1	3000	3000	208882	
15252 Camping equipment	unit	4	200	800	55702	
sub total				8800	612721	
153 -Running costs						0
15321 Field accomodation for field officers (180 days yr)	flat amount	3500	3500	243696		
15330 Vehicle running costs	yr	2	5700	11400	793752	
15360 Field workshops	unit	flat amount	10000	8700	605758	
sub total				23600	1643207	
Sub total CBAHW unit				99600	6934889	

Accts. Codes	Main titles and budget line items	Units	Quantities	unit costs Euro	Budget Euro	Budget KES
16	Financial Unit					
181	-Personnel					
18155	Counterpart accountant	m/y	1	36500	36500	2541400
	sub total				36500	2541400
182	-Equipment					0
18201	Computer lap top	unit	1	3500	3500	243695
18202	Office equipment / software	yr	(flat amount)	9300	9300	826647
	sub total				12500	870343
183	-Running costs					0
18381	Missions-software instal.	yr	flat amount	26000	26000	1810312
	sub total				26000	1810312
	Sub total Financial unit:				75000	5222055
	Sub total Common services:				706950	49223090
17	Other Common services					0
171	Data management service					0
17111	-Personnel					0
171115	Data management officer	m/yr	1	52500	52500	3655439
171125	Travel / leave international staff	Yr	3 x 560	1680	1200	835553
171170	LAN Administrator	m/yr	1	20700	20700	1441287
	sub total				74400	5180279
1712	-Equipment					0
171201	Computer//printer	unit	1	4000	4000	278510
171209	Software/licenses	unit	1	21950	21950	1528321
171275	Other equipment (VPN)	unit	flat amount	5000	5000	348137
171276	LAN improvement	yr	flat amount	21000	21000	1462175
171277	Data base equipments				0	
	oracle based application - countries	unit	25	950	23750	1653651
	oracle based application -country multi version	unit	3	7250	21750	1514396
	web based continental data b. empowered Oracle	unit	1	14500	14500	1009597
	sub total				111950	7794787
1713	-Running costs					0
171341	Data safety/lease line/maintenance	month	12	1704	20450	1423880
171325	travel Data Management Officer-45 days-	yr	1	13000	13000	905156
171352	Regional workshop	yr	2	8000	16000	1114038
171364	training courses/refresh.+oracle	yr	flat amount	20000	20000	1392548
171365	Implementation and techn. Support	yr	flat amount	22590	22590	1572883
171387	Commis, services-..				0	0
	CD-rom production	yr	flat amount	5250	5250	365544
	3th phase Intranet implement	yr	flat amount	2000	2000	139255
	design & config. VPN	yr	flat amount	3000	3000	208882
	sub total;				102290	7122187
	Sub total Data management				288640	20097253
172	PANVAC (6)					
	Sub total PANVAC:				0	
173	Research(7)					
	Sub total research				0	
174	Advisory Committee					
17411	-Personnel					
174118	Per diem (days:5x4x2)	day	40	150	6000	417764
174435	Consultancies-3M/M-(specific com.)	m/m	1	15000	0	0
	sub total				6000	417764
17443	-Running costs					0
174313	Travel	unit	12	3400	40800	2840798
174348	Session	session	2	7000	14000	974784
	sub total				54800	3815582
	Sub total Advisory Committee:				60800	4233346

Accts. Codes	Main titles and budget line items	Units	Quantities	unit costs Euro	Budget Euro	Budget KES
175	Other monitoring					
1753	-Running costs					
	sub total			0	0	0
	Sub total Other monitoring:			0	0	0
176	Veterinary medicine schools support					0
					0	0
1761	-Personnel					0
176136	International lecturer	m/m	1	15000	15000	1044411
176137	Local lecturer	m/m	21	3000	63000	417764
	sub total			21000	21000	1462175
	Sub total veterinary school support:			21000	21000	1462175
177	Reviues and evaluations (7)					0
					0	0
1771	Personnel					0
177138	Internat. Environmental Consultants (spec.comm)	m/m	4	5000	0	0
177139	national Environmt. Experts	m/m	3	5000	15000	1044411
177180	Audits -	unit	0	0	0	0
	sub total:			15000	15000	1044411
1773	Running costs				0	0
	Sub total revues and evaluation:			15000	15000	1044411
	Sub total other common services:			385440	385440	26837185
	SUB TOTAL COMMON SERVICES;			1092390	1092390	76060275
2	COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT					0
21	Nairobi					0
211	- Personnel					0
21150	Bilingual secretaries(3 secret.)					0
A-		m/y	1	19100	19100	1329883
B-		m/y	1	19800	19800	1378623
C-		m/y	1	18700	18700	1302032
21151	Drivers (2 drivers)	m/y	2	9500	19000	1322921
21154	Casual labor	yr	flat amount	2000	2000	139255
21155	Accountant assistant/data entry.	m/yr	1	17000	17000	1183666
21157	Admin.assistant	m/yr	1	25500	25500	1775499
21164	Translator/secretary	m/yr	1	20500	20500	1427362
21165	Messenger (2 messeng.)	m/yr	2	6250	12500	870343
21169	allowances	yr	forfait year	18000	18000	1253293
	sub total			172100	172100	11982876
212	-Equipment					0
21201	Computers and related equipmt.	unit	1	5000	5000	348137
21202	Office furniture :-	yr	flat amount	3000	3000	208882
21203	Vehicle	unit	0	0	0	0
21207	Communication eqmt. (fax, scanners, projector)	set	flat amount	0	0	0
21208	copier	unit	1	0	0	0
	sub total			8000	8000	557019
213	-Running costs					0
21314	Travel Director (100/days year)	day	270	27000	27000	1879940
21315	Project Coordinator (100 days/year)	day	270	27000	27000	1879940
21326	General Office running costs	m	12	4300	51600	3592774
21327	Communications and public utilities	m	12	5200	62400	4344750
21330	Vehicles running costs	yr	4	5700	22800	1587505
21351	Annual Coord. Meeting	yr	1	20000	20000	1392548
21365	Training Workshops PCU staff	yr	flat amount	3000	3000	208882
21386	Offices Refurbishment	yr	flat amount	1000	1000	69627
21387	Commissioned services/ Coordin.Unit	yr	flat amount	0	0	0
	sub total			214800	214800	14955966
	Sub total coordination unit Nairobi			394900	394900	27495860

Accts. Codes	Main titles and budget line items	Units	Quantities	unit costs Euro	Budget Euro	Budget KES
22	Bamako (1)					0
221	-Personnel					0
222	-Equipment					0
223	-Running costs					0
	sub total					0
	Sub total Bamako Coordination unit:				0	0
	Sub total coordination Nairobi:			394900	27495880	
					0	0
	TOTAL			1487290	103556136	
	Contingencies (10%)			140000	9747636	
	OVERALL TOTAL PCU Nairobi			1627290	113303972	
	Total to be committed:					0
	Total of the 40% advance:					0
	1 Euro = 69,6274 Kes					
	Totals per costs center:			Euro	%	
	- Personnel:			629100	42	
	-Equipment:			197550	13	
	-Running costs:			660640	44	
	Total:			1487290		
	Contingencies 10%			140000		
	Overall PCU Nairobi total			1627290		100

Advance on Imprest Account:

113303972

45321590 KES

Remarks

- (1) Regional PACE office Bamako is presented in a separate budget
- (2) contracted to CIRAD-EMVT
- (3) contracted to CIRAD-EMVT
- (4) contracted to Agrer
- (5) contracted to Agrer
- (6) PANVAC, contracted to CIRAD
- (7) will be managed under direct EC commitment

ANEX 3.2

CE KARINA

Annex: 3,2,

OAU-IBAR PACE Programme : Unite de Coordination Regionale -Bamako- Mali
BUDGET AN 3

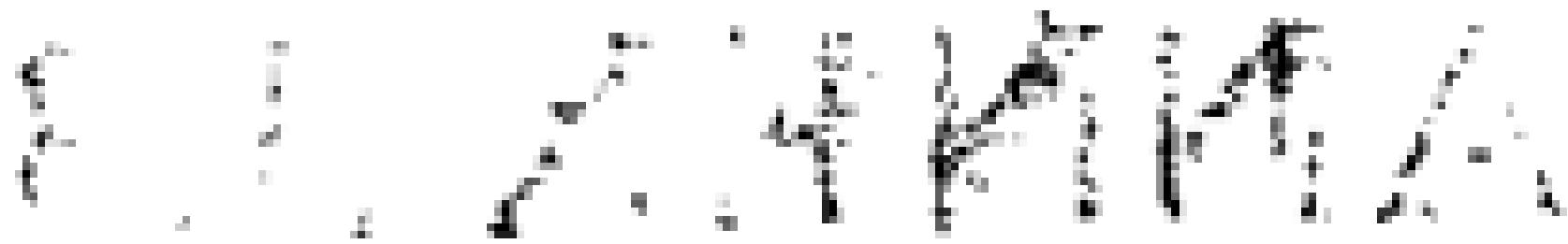
Période: 1/6/2002 au 31/5/2003

Dépenses à payer par la Régie d'Avance

codes compt.	Rubriques budgétaires	Unités	Quantit,	Couts Unit, Euro	Budget An 3 Euro	Budget An2 FCFA
1.00 SERVICES COMMUNS						
1.1.1. UNITE EPIDEMIOLOGIQUE						
111	1.1.1. Unite Central					
112	1.1.2. Unites Sub Region.					
1121	1.1.2.1. Bamako - Afrique de l'Ouest et Central					
11211	-Personnel (1)				-	0
	sous total					
11212	-Equipement:					
1121203	voiture	an	1	0	-	0
1121201	Computer/printer/scanner/fax,, epidemiologist	set	1	0	-	0
	sous total					0
11213	- Fonctionnement					
1121303	travel epidemiologist - 90 days year- missions-	days	90	270	24 300	15939755
1121330	Fonctionnement vehicule epidemiologiste	yr	1	5700	5 700	3738955
1121346	Ateliers de formation epidemiologie	atelier	1	0	-	0
	sous total				30 000	19 678 710
	Sous total Bamako- epidemiologie				30 000	19 678 710
1.1.2.2. Nairobi						
1.1.2.3. (Ndjamenya Western Cordon sanitaire)						
1.1.3. Wildlife unit						
1132	1.1.3.2,Wildlife Unit Bamako					
11321	-Personnel					
11322	- Equipment					
11323	-Frais de fonctionnement					
1131347	meetings	meeting	1	7000	7000	~4591699
1131368	sampling & analyses	forfait	1	25000	25000	16398925
	sous total				32000	20990624
	sous total wildlife				32000	20990624
	SOUS TOTAL EPIDEMIOLOGY Bamako				62 000	40669334
1.2. Unite de Communication -						
122	1.2.2, Unite Communication Bamako					
1221	-Personnel					
122154	Casual labour				0	0
	sous total				0	0
1222	-Equipements				0	
1223	-Fonctionnement					
122337	Production materiel de promotion	an	forfait	10000	10000	6559570
122356	In country training & outreach	an	forfait	15000	15000	9839355
122357	review training workshops-coord,-	workshop	1	15000	15000	9839355
122358	Vet,Fac,deans workshop	session	1	0	0	0
122387	commissioned services	an	forfait	0	0	0

codes compt.	Rubriques budgetaires	Unités	Quantif,	Coûts Unit, Euro	Budget An 2 Euro	Budget An2 FCFA
	1.7, Other Common Services					
	1.7.6, Veterinary school support					
1.7.6.1, Personnel						
176195 International lecturer						
sous total:						
1.7.6.2, Equipements						
176203 computers et autres pour EISMV	unit	0	5	5	0	0
sous total:				5	0	0
sub total Vet.school support			0	0	0	0
2. UNITE DE COORDINATION						
	2.2, Coordination Bamako					
221 221-Personnel						
22120 Coordonnateur Regional	h/an	1	51000	51000	33453807	
22125 Travel/leave internat.staff coord.	an	2	350	700	459170	
22150 Secretaires bilingue-2-	h/an	2	7000	14000	9183398	
22151 Chauffeur-1-	h/an	1	3000	3000	1967871	
22155 Comptable -1-	h/an	1	11120	11120	7294242	
22157 agent pour logistics -1-	h/an	1	7000	7000	4591699	
22165 Planton-1-	h/an	1	2100	2100	1377510	
22166 Gardiens-4-	h/an	4	1280	5120	3358500	
22169 Bonus	an					
sous total:				94040	61686196	
222 222-Equipement						
22201 Computers/printer	unit	0	0	0	0	0
22202 Equipements de bureau	an	forfait	1500	1500	983935,5	
22203 vehicule-berline-	unite	1	25000	25000	16398925	
sous total				26500	17382860,5	
223 223-Frais de Fonctionnement						
22318 Missions Cordon. Regional- 90 jours/an-	an	90	270	24300	15939755,1	
22320 Missions OIE Representant -an-	an	0	0	0	0	0
22326 Frais généraux bureau	an	forfait/an	20000	20000	13119140	
22327 Communications -fax,DHL,telephone,email,...Coordin	mois	12	1500	18000	11807226	
22330 Fonctionnement vehicule	an	2	5700	11400	7477910	
22351 Reunion de Coordination Afrique de l'Ouest et Centr	session	1	0	0	0	0
22352 Regional meetings/seminars-workshops	session	3	20000	20000	13119140	
22387 Commissionned services	an	1	0	0	0	0
sous total:				93700	61463171	
sous total coordination:				214240	140532228	
TOTAL BUREAU REGIONAL BAMAKO				3162403	2074398423	
Imprevus +-10%)				31000	20334667	
GRAND TOTAL BUREAU REGIONAL DE				347 240	227 774 509	
BAMAKO						
montant à engager:					227 774 509	
1 Euro = 655,957 FCFA						
Totaux par Nature:				Euro	%	
-personnel:				94040	30	
-equipements:				26500	8	
-fonctionnement;				195700	62	
total:				3162403		

ANEXO 3.3



next: 3,3,PACE PROGRAMME

JUDGE FOR YEAR 3: PCU-Com.Services : Nairobi and Bamako ;

Per MAIN Budget Heading

From: 1/6/2002 to 31/5/2003

Main titles and budget line items	NAIROBI		BAMAKO		Nairobi-Bamako Totals Yr3 in Euro
	Year 3 Euro	Year 3 KES	Year 3 Euro	Year 3 FCFA	
1.3. Wildlife unit Nairobi					
Personnel	0	0			
Equipment	0	0			
Running costs	17500	1218480			
Sub total wildlife Nairobi	17500	1218480			
1.3.1. Wildlife unit Bamako					
Personnel			0	0	
Equipment			0	0	
Running costs			32000	20990624	
Sub total wildlife Bamako			32000	20990624	
SUB TOTAL EPIDEMIOLOGY	174 880	12176440	62000	40669334	236 880
2. Communication unit Nairobi					
Personnel	76600	5333459			
Equipment	1500	104441			
Running costs	145550	10134268			
Sub total Communication:	223650	15572168			
1.1, Communication Unit Bamako					
Personnel			0	0	
Equipment			0	0	
Running costs			40000	26238280	
Sub total Communication:			40000	26238280	



Main titles and budget line items	NAIROBI		BAMAKO		Nairobi - Bamako Totals Yr3 in Euro
	Year 3 Euro	Year 3 KES	Year 3 Euro	Year 3 FCFA	
1.3. Economics unit					
-Personnel	98220	6838803			
-Equipment	0	0			
-Running costs	35600	2478735			
Sub total Economical unit	133820	9317539			
1.5. CBAHWs Unit					
-Personnel	67200	4678961			
-Equipment	8800	612721			
-Running costs	23600	1643207			
Sub total CBAHW unit	99600	6934889			
.6. Financial Unit					
Personnel	36500	2541400			
Equipment	12500	870343			
Running costs	26000	1810312			
Sub total Financial unit:	75000	5222055			
Sub total Common services	706 950	49223090	40000	26238280	746950
7. Other Common services					
7.1 Data management service					
Personnel	74400	5180279			
Equipment	111950	7794787			
Running costs	102290	7122187			
Sub total Data management	288640	20097253			

	NAIROBI		BAMAKO		Nairobi - Bamako Totals Yr3 in Euro
	Year 3 Euro	Year 3 KES	Year 3 Euro	Year 3 FCFA	
Main titles and budget line items					
2. COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT:					
1. Nairobi					
Personnel	172100	11982876			
Equipment	8000	557019			
unning costs	214800	14955966			
Sub total coordination unit Nairobi	394900	27495860			
2. Bamako					
Personnel			94040	61686196	
Equipment			26500	17382860,5	
unning costs			93700	61463171	
Sub total coordination unit Bamako			214240	140532228	
OTAL PCU & CS Nairobi/Bamako	1 487 290	103556136	316240	207439842	1803530
ontingencies on common components (10%) - (7%)	140 000	9747836	31000	20334667	171000
OVERALL TOTAL PACE Nairobi/ Bamako	1 627 290	113303972	347240	227774509	1974530

Euro = 69,6274 KES objEC-05/2002

Euro = 655,957FCFA

tals per costs center:

Nairobi		Bamako	
Euro	%	Euro	%
629 100	42	94040	35
142 750	10	26500	10
715 440	48	195700	55
1 487 290		316240	
140 000		31 000	
1 627 290	100	347240	100

Personnel:
quipment:
unning costs:
Sub total:
ontingencies 10%
verall PACE total

be committed:

	<u>Euro</u>	<u>Kes</u>
<u>Nairobi</u>		
	1 627 290	113303972
<u>Bamako</u>	<u>Euro</u>	<u>FCFA</u>
	347240	227774509
Total;	1974530	

Interest Account Advances:40%

Nairobi:	KES	45321590
Bamako:	FCFA	91109800

ANNEX 4

PAN AFRICAN PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROL OF EPIZOOTICS (PACE PROGRAMME)

1. $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_i} = 0$

2. $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_i} = 0$

3. $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_i} = 0$

4. $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_i} = 0$

5. $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_i} = 0$

6. $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_i} = 0$

7. $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_i} = 0$

8. $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_i} = 0$

9. $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_i} = 0$

10. $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_i} = 0$

11. $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_i} = 0$

12. $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_i} = 0$

13. $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_i} = 0$

14. $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{x}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x_i} = 0$

ANEXO 4.1

Ergonomics

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**PAN AFRICAN PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROL OF EPIZOOTICS
PACE PROGRAMME)**

Financing agreement number 6125/REG

Identification number: REG/5007/005

Project accounting numbers

7 ACP RPR 744
7 ACP RPR 745
8 ACP TPS 032
8 ACP ROC 009
8 ACP TPS 033

**IMPREST ACCOUNT CONTRACTUAL DOCUMENT
for the Third Annual Work Programme
of the PACE Programme Common Services and Co-ordination Unit
NAIROBI, 2002 - 2003**

1. IMPLEMENTING AND MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

The PACE Programme will be financed through the Seventh and Eighth European Development Funds (7th and 8th EDF) for which the rules are laid down in the revised Fourth Lomé Convention (signed in Mauritius on 4 November 1995), the provisions of the financing agreement for the programme, in particular its technical and administrative provisions for implementation (hereinafter referred to as TAP), and the PACE Programme Implementation Protocol.

The programme shall be technically and financially autonomous as regards management of part of the resources allocated to it: in particular, payment of expenditure financed under the EDF imprest account shall be made under the authority of the designated imprest account holders.

Payments in respect of expenditure under the EDF imprest account may be made only after the Regional Authorizing Officer for EDF funds and the Head of Delegation of the European Commission:

- have approved the relevant Work Programme, and hence the imprest account column contained in it,
- and have signed and countersigned, respectively, this contractual document.

2. IMPREST ACCOUNT HOLDERS AND ACCOUNTING OFFICERS

The Regional Authorizing Officer for EDF funds shall, in accordance with Article 312 of the Lomé Convention, partially delegate his powers to the imprest account holders designated below:

- (as authorizing officer pursuant to article 313 of the fourth Lomé convention) for signing works contracts, supply/equipment contracts and certain service contracts, subject to the limits set out in the table below.

ANNEX 4.1

- (as authorizing officer pursuant to Article 224 (g) of the fourth Lomé convention) for signing memoranda of agreement, subject to the limits set out in the table;
- (as imprest account holder pursuant to Article 229(2) of the fourth Lomé Convention) for the payment of expenditure in the form of local wages, subject to the limits set out in the table below.

The partial delegation of powers shall be subject to the following:

- compliance with the general accounting rules of the Organization of African Unity;
- compliance with the rules set out in the annexed document on “Detailed rules for conducting imprest accounts in EDF-financed programme”;
- the certified lodging of authorised signatures by imprest account holders and accounting officers;
- the opening of a special bank account named “**OAU/IBAR – PACE PCU Yr. 3**” for the PACE Programme;
- the physical capacity of the imprest account holders and accounting officers to carry out their tasks;

The designated imprest account holders shall be:

Dr. René BESSIN
The PACE Programme Coordinator

- in accordance with the TAP, responsibility for conducting this imprest account has been given to the Organization of African Unity Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (OAU/IBAR), represented by the imprest account holder for the implementing , as designated above;

3. PERIOD COVERED BY THE IMPREST ACCOUNT

This imprest account shall run from **1st June 2002 to 31 May 2003**.

Payment under this imprest account may be made only for expenditure incurred during the above period. Some management operations may extend beyond above closing date, however, e.g. the final request(s) for replenishment and/or clearance corresponding to the last items of expenditure in the period, and also operations relating to closure of the imprest account. In all cases the imprest account must be closed not later than six months after the final date given above (*i.e.* 31 May 2003).

The account may be closed only where the "imprest account balance" is zero (otherwise the closure will not be accepted, with the consequence that the Commission [Delegation and Headquarters] will refuse the commitment for the third imprest account).

Table 1

Limits set for the partial delegation of authorizing powers to the designated Imprest account holders for the "EDF imprest account"

		Kenya Shillings (KES)
1. Works contracts Capital expenditure (including maintenance)	< Euro 100 000	< KES 6.962.740
2. Supply/equipment contracts 2.1 Capital expenditure 2.2 Operating expenditure	< Euro 100 000 < Euro 100 000	< KES 6962740 < KES 6962740
3. Memoranda of agreement (Grants from the RDP to other agents)	< Euro 10 000	< KES 696274
4. Services 4.1 Conception, management, follow-up and evaluation of project 4.2 Studies, audits, works supervision, etc. 4.3 RDP management personnel ¹ 4.4 RDP non-management personnel ²	Not applicable < Euro 10 000 Yes Yes	Not applicable < KES 696274 Yes Yes

(At an exchange rate Euro 1.00 = KES 69.6274 - Source Infor-euro, May 2002)

¹ Not including salaries of officials assigned to the PACE Programme from government departments or the OAU/IBAR (their salaries will continue to be a charge on the national or institution budget). The EDF imprest account may, however, cover the following:

- various bonuses allotted to the said officials (see annex for "Detailed rules for conducting imprest accounts in EDF-financed programmes");
- salaries (and bonuses) for management staff – other than officials – recruited and employed by the PACE Programme (fixed-term contracts).

² Salaries (and bonuses) for non-management staff recruited and employed by the PACE Programme (fixed-term contracts).

3. AMOUNT OF THE IMPREST ACCOUNT

KES 113.303.972

(For breakdown of this amount see the "EDF imprest account" column of the relevant Work Programme, reproduced in local currency terms in Table 2 below). The estimate amount must not exceed Euro 5 million (Article 299 of Lomé IV).

The equivalent in Euros of this amount will be committed by the EDF financial management department in Brussels as soon as possible.

4. SPECIAL RDP "EDF IMPREST ACCOUNT" BANK ACCOUNT

The OAU/IBAR has opened a special account reserved for bank transactions tied to the operation of this imprest account, the details of which are:

Account Name:	OAU/IBAR – PACE/PCU Yr. 3
Bank account number :	181 525 061
Bank:	Commercial Bank of Africa Wabera street Branch Nairobi Kenya

This is a double-signature account requiring two signatories: one out of each group : (see: page vii)

(Specimens of their signature have been sent to the RAO and the Delegation of the EC in Kenya.)

All payments from the EDF paying agent's account will be paid into the above account:

- payment of advance (initial allocation);
- payment at intervals of successive replenishment.

Only payments corresponding to the expenditure set out in the tables in Annexes 3.1 to the work programme may be made from this account..

5. INITIAL ALLOCATION AND SUCCESSIVE REPLENISHMENT

An advance (initial allocation) of 40% of the amount given in point 4 above, namely: KES 45.321.590 will be paid into the above account as soon as possible.

This advance, or the balance, will be transferred for accounting purposes to the succeeding imprest account at closure.

Successive replenishments corresponding to requests for reimbursement, made out by the designated imprest account holders on the basis of evidence of payment of items of expenditure, and accepted by the PACE Programme's Financial Controller (acting on behalf of the Regional Authorizing Officer) and the Delegation of the EC in Kenya,

Where items of expenditure are not accepted and imprest account holders are unable to provide the evidence required by the PACE Programme's Financial Controller (acting on behalf of the Regional Authorizing Officer) and the Delegation of the EC in Kenya, the sums involved will have to be repaid to the above bank account as soon as possible (before the final date set for closing the imprest account):

- from the budget of the OAU/IBAR.

(Delete whichever of the above does not apply).

6. Audits

The Regional Authorizing Officer for EDF funds and the Head of the Delegation of the European Commission may decide to carry out audits, subject to the terms of reference laid down by these authorities. Auditors may carry out any accounting, technical, administrative or legal check they consider useful or necessary and, for that purpose, may demand to see any documents relating to the PACE Programme. The following is an illustrative list of original documents to be kept at the PACE Programme offices in OAU/IBAR (or by the delegation):

- original documents relating to the general PACE Programme accounts (including the register of capital expenditure and the staff payroll);
- original documents relating to the EDF imprest account administration statement and various operations covered by the statement (notably initial allocation, replenishment, transfer of the advance and closure);
- original documents relating to "EDF imprest account" bank account for the PACE Programme (credit and debit items, reconciliation and balance);
- original documents relating to contracts awarded by imprest account holders by virtue of the partial delegation of powers (invitations to tender, results of invitations to tender, bids from suppliers, with *pro forma* invoices where appropriate, and so on);
- original contractual documents signed by imprest account holders by virtue of the partial delegation of powers (contracts, including order forms, and memoranda of agreement);
- original documents concerning local wages signed by imprest account holders by virtue of the partial delegation of powers (lists, grounds for payment, evidence of receipt by wage earners).

8. TAX AND CUSTOMS ARRANGEMENTS

Pursuant to the tax and customs arrangements laid down in Articles 308 to 310 of the fourth Lomé Convention, purchases of equipment and supplies shall be free of customs duties, taxes and other charges (with the possible exception of certain small purchases on the local market).

SIGNATURES

Accepted by the Imprest Account Holder

Dr. R. BESSIN

PACE Programme Coordinator

P. O. Box 30786
Nairobi
Kenya

Place and date: 30/05/02

Accepted by the Contracting Authority

Regional Authorizing Officer of the EDF

Dr. J. MUSIIME
Director
OAU/IBAR
P. O. Box 30786
Nairobi
Kenya

Place and date: 30/05/02



Endorsed by the Head of the Delegation
of the European Commission in Kenya

P. O. Box 45119
Nairobi
Kenya

Date: 7/6/02

66

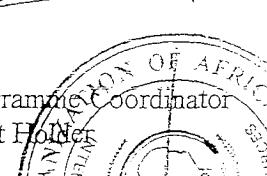
PAN AFRICAN PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROL OF EPIZOOTICS PACE PROGRAMME

These specimen signatures were sent to the Delegation of the European Commission in Kenya on 2002

Group I Signatories

~~B - 1~~

Dr R. Bessin
The PACE Programming Coordinator
Imprest Account Holder



Dr Solomon Haile Mariam CAU/IBAR
Chief Livestock Project Officer CAU/IBAR

Dr : (will be appointed later)
Main Technical Assistant

~~Dr. Berhanu Bedane
Data Management Officer~~

Group 2 Signatories

Mr. D. Kiarie
Accounting Officer

Mrs. Rosemary Muriungi
PACE Administrative Assistant

Mr. J. Nyagah Theuri
OAU-IBAR Accountant / Finance Officer

ANNEX 4.2

S.L. KIRKMAN

**PAN AFRICAN PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROL OF EPIZOOTICS
PACE PROGRAMME)**

Financing agreement number	6125/REG
Identification number:	REG/5007/005
Project accounting numbers	7 ACP RPR 744 7 ACP RPR 745 8 ACP TPS 032 8 ACP ROC 009 8 ACP TPS 033

**IMPREST ACCOUNT CONTRACTUAL DOCUMENT
for the Third Annual Work Programme
of the PACE Programme Common Services and Co-ordination Unit
BAMAKO, 2002 - 2003**

1. IMPLEMENTING AND MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

The PACE Programme will be financed through the Seventh and Eighth European Development Funds (7th and 8th EDF) for which the rules are laid down in the revised Fourth Lomé Convention (signed in Mauritius on 4 November 1995), the provisions of the financing agreement for the programme, in particular its technical and administrative provisions for implementation (hereinafter referred to as TAP), and the PACE Programme Implementation Protocol.

The programme shall be technically and financially autonomous as regards management of part of the resources allocated to it: in particular, payment of expenditure financed under the EDF imprest account shall be made under the authority of the designated imprest account holders.

Payments in respect of expenditure under the EDF imprest account may be made only after the Regional Authorizing Officer for EDF funds and the Head of Delegation of the European Commission:

- have approved the relevant Work Programme, and hence the imprest account column contained in it,
- and have signed and countersigned, respectively, this contractual document.

2. IMPREST ACCOUNT HOLDERS AND ACCOUNTING OFFICERS

The Regional Authorizing Officer for EDF funds shall, in accordance with Article 312 of the Lomé Convention, partially delegate his powers to the imprest account holders designated below:

- (as authorizing officer pursuant to article 313 of the fourth Lomé convention) for signing works contracts, supply/equipment contracts and certain service contracts, subject to the limits set out in the table below;

- (as authorizing officer pursuant to Article 224 (g) of the fourth Lomé convention) for signing memoranda of agreement, subject to the limits set out in the table;
- (as imprest account holder pursuant to Article 229(2) of the fourth Lomé Convention) for the payment of expenditure in the form of local wages, subject to the limits set out in the table below.

The partial delegation of powers shall be subject to the following:

- compliance with the general accounting rules of the Organization of African Unity;
- compliance with the rules set out in the annexed document on “Detailed rules for conducting imprest accounts in EDF-financed programme”;
- the certified lodging of authorised signatures by imprest account holders and accounting officers;
- the opening of a special bank account named “**OAU/IBAR – PACE PCU An. 3**” for the PACE Programme;
- the physical capacity of the imprest account holders and accounting officers to carry out their tasks;

The designated imprest account holders shall be:

Dr. Bouna DIOP

Coordonnateur Régional Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre

- in accordance with the TAP, responsibility for conducting this imprest account has been given to the Organization of African Unity Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (OAU/IBAR), represented by the imprest account holder for the implementing , as designated above;

3. PERIOD COVERED BY THE IMPREST ACCOUNT

This imprest account shall run from **1st June 2002 to 31 May 2003.**

Payment under this imprest account may be made only for expenditure incurred during the above period. Some management operations may extend beyond above closing date, however, e.g. the final request(s) for replenishment and/or clearance corresponding to the last items of expenditure in the period, and also operations relating to closure of the imprest account. In all cases the imprest account must be closed not later than six months after the final date give above (*i.e.* 31 May 2003).

The account may be closed only where the "imprest account balance" is zero (otherwise the closure will not be accepted, with the consequence that the Commission [Delegation and Headquarters] will refuse the commitment for the third imprest account).

Table 1

Limits set for the partial delegation of authorizing powers to the designated
Imprest account holders for the "EDF imprest account"

		(FCFA)
1. Works contracts Capital expenditure (including maintenance)	< Euro 100 000	< CFA 65.595.700
2. Supply/equipment contracts 2.1 Capital expenditure 2.2 Operating expenditure	< Euro 100 000 < Euro 100 000	CFA 65.595.700 CFA 65.595.700
3. Memoranda of agreement (Grants from the RDP to other agents)	< Euro 10 000	< CFA 6559570
4. Services 4.1 Conception, management, follow-up and evaluation of project 4.2 Studies, audits, works supervision, etc. 4.3 RDP management personnel ¹ 4.4 RDP non-management personnel ²	Not applicable < Euro 10 000 Yes Yes	Not applicable < CFA 65595570 Yes Yes

(At an exchange rate Euro 1.00 = CFA 655.957 - Source Infor-euro, March 2001)

4. AMOUNT OF THE IMPREST ACCOUNT

CFA : 227.774.509

(For breakdown of this amount see the "EDF Imprest account" column of the relevant Work Programme, reproduced in local currency terms in Table 2 below). The estimate amount must not exceed Euro 5 million (Article 299 of Lomé IV).

¹ Not including salaries of officials assigned to the PACE Programme from government departments or the OAU/IBAR (their salaries will continue to be a charge on the national or institution budget). The EDF imprest account may, however, cover the following:

- various bonuses allotted to the said officials (see annex for "Detailed rules for conducting imprest accounts in EDF-financed programmes");
- salaries (and bonuses) for management staff – other than officials – recruited and employed by the PACE Programme (fixed-term contracts).

The equivalent in Euros of this amount will be committed by the EDF financial management department in Brussels as soon as possible.

5. SPECIAL RDP "EDF IMPREST ACCOUNT" BANK ACCOUNT

The Imprest Account Holder has opened a special account reserved for bank transactions tied to the operation of this imprest account, the details of which are:

Account Name: OAU/IBAR - PACE/PCU An3
 Bank account number: 001-260.00030-30

Bank: BANQUE:
 BDM SA Agence II

This is a double-signature account requiring the signature of: (See Annex 6 page viii)

- the imprest account holder, and
- the accounting officer

(Specimens of their signature have been sent to the RAO and the Delegation of the EC in Kenya.)

All payments from the EDF paying agent's account will be paid into the above account:

- payment of advance (initial allocation);
- payment at intervals of successive replenishment.

Only payments corresponding to the expenditure set out in the tables in Annexes 3.2. to the work programme may be made from this account.

6. INITIAL ALLOCATION AND SUCCESSIVE REPLENISHMENT

An advance (initial allocation) of 40% of the amount given in point 4 above, namely: **EFTA: 91.109.800** will be paid into the above account as soon as possible.

This advance, or the balance, will be transferred for accounting purposes to the succeeding imprest account at closure.

Successive replenishments corresponding to requests for reimbursement, made out by the designated imprest account holders on the basis of evidence of payment of items of expenditure, and accepted by the PACE Programme's Financial Controller (acting on behalf of the Regional Authorizing Officer) and the Delegation of the EC in Kenya, will be paid into the above bank account at intervals.

Where items of expenditure are not accepted and imprest account holders are unable to provide the evidence required by the PACE Programme's Financial Controller (acting on behalf of the Regional Authorizing Officer) and the Delegation of the EC in Kenya, the sums involved will have to be repaid to the above bank account as soon as possible (before the final date set for closing the imprest account):

- from the budget of the OAU/IBAR.

7. Audits

The Regional Authorizing Officer for EDF funds and the Head of the Delegation of the European Commission may decide to carry out audits, subject to the terms of reference laid down by these authorities. Auditors may carry out any accounting, technical, administrative or legal check they consider useful or necessary and, for that purpose, may demand to see any documents relating to the PACE Programme. The following is an illustrative list of original documents to be kept at the PACE Programme offices in OAU/IBAR (or by the delegation):

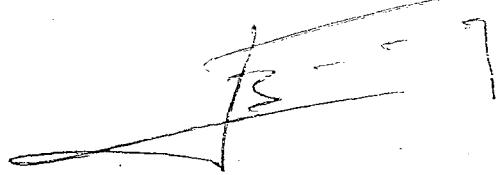
- original documents relating to the general PACE Programme accounts (including the register of capital expenditure and the staff payroll);
- original documents relating to the EDF imprest account administration statement and various operations covered by the statement (notably initial allocation, replenishment, transfer of the advance and closure);
- original documents relating to “EDF imprest account” bank account for the PACE Programme (credit and debit items, reconciliation and balance);
- original documents relating to contracts awarded by imprest account holders by virtue of the partial delegation of powers (invitations to tender, results of invitations to tender, bids from suppliers, with *pro forma* invoices where appropriate, and so on);
- original contractual documents signed by imprest account holders by virtue of the partial delegation of powers (contracts, including order forms, and memoranda of agreement);
- original documents concerning local wages signed by imprest account holders by virtue of the partial delegation of powers (lists, grounds for payment, evidence of receipt by wage earners).

8. TAX AND CUSTOMS ARRANGEMENTS

Pursuant to the tax and customs arrangements laid down in Articles 308 to 310 of the fourth Lomé Convention, purchases of equipment and supplies shall be free of customs duties, taxes and other charges (with the possible exception of certain small purchases on the local market).

SIGNATURES

Accepted by the Imprest Account Holder

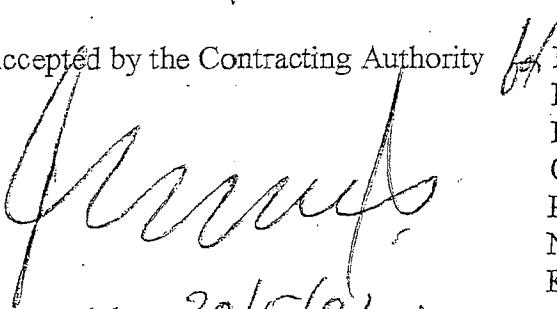


Dr. R. Bessin
PACE Programme Coordinator

P. O. Box 30786
Nairobi
Kenya

Place and date: 30/05/02

Accepted by the Contracting Authority



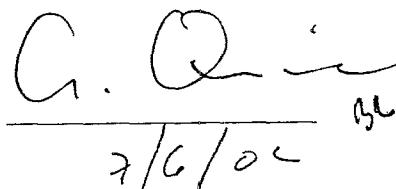
Dr. J. Musiime
Regional Authorizing Officer of the EDF
Director
OAU/IBAR
P. O. Box 30786
Nairobi
Kenya

Place and date: 30/5/02

Endorsed by the Head of the Delegation
of the European Commission in Kenya

P. O. Box 45119
Nairobi
Kenya

Date:


2/6/02 BL

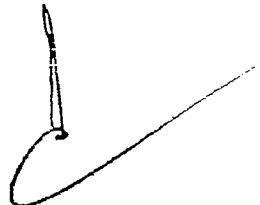
EDF Imprest Account Specimen Signatures

**PAN AFRICAN PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROL OF EPIZOOTICS
PACE PROGRAMME)**

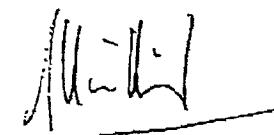
These specimen signatures were sent to the Delegation of the European Commission in Kenya on
..... 2002

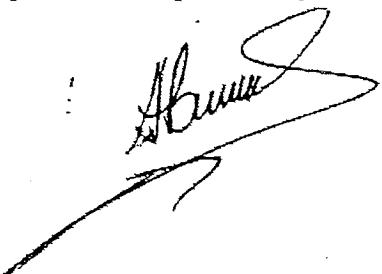
*Group 1 Signatories***Dr Bouna A. DIOP**

Coordonnateur Régional pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre

**Dr . Antoine MAILLARD**

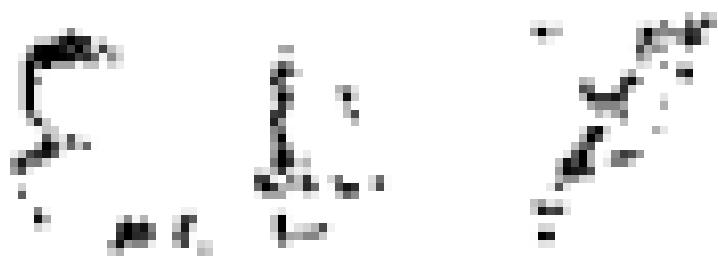
Epidémiologiste



*Group 2 Signatories***Mme. N'diaye Youma > DIAWARA**
Comptable Programme PACE**Dr. Samba SIDIBE**
Représentant OIE pour l'Afrique

ANEX 4.3

ANEXO 4.3



ANNEX: 4.3. FOR : PCU NAIROBI AND BAMAKO
DETAILED RULES FOR CONDUCTING IMPREST ACCOUNTS IN EDF-FINANCED PROGRAMMES
AND PROJECTS

1. 1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR CONDUCTING IMPREST ACCOUNTS

Under the fourth Lomé Convention, the Regional Authorizing Officer for EDF funds may delegate part of his powers as authorizing officer and imprest account holder to programme/project leaders (field management) so that they may have direct responsibility for certain operation and items of expenditure (see the PACE Programme Implementation Protocol). This is the "EDF imprest account" system, which constitutes in each Work Programme a special source of financing, given tangible form in the special imprest account in the financing plan of the relevant Work Programme.

This delegation of powers implies certain restrictions (see table below) and also compliance with certain conditions, which the field management must observe:

- compliance with the general accounting rules in force in the country (organization);
- compliance with these "Detailed rules for conducting imprest accounts in EDF-financed projects and programmes"
- the certified lodging of authorized signatures by imprest account holders and accounting officers;
- the opening of special RDP "EDF imprest account" bank account;
- the physical capacity of the imprest account holders and accounting officers to carry out their tasks.

Reference is made to these restrictions and conditions in each imprest account contractual document signed by the national authorising officer and countersigned by the Head of the Delegation of the European Commission. The contractual document (one for each imprest account) also designates the imprest account holders and accounting officers, and sets out the amount adopted for the imprest account, the period of time (generally twelve months, tied in with the calendar year) during which expenditure is authorized under the imprest account concerned, and the title of the RDP "EDF imprest account" bank account into which payments will be made from the EDF and from which the accounting officers will make payments under the imprest account arrangements.

2. 2. DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Conduct of the imprest account is based on separation of functions and powers between imprest account holders and accounting officers:

- (a) **Imprest Account Holders** are responsible for all authorizing operations: they commit the specified expenditure (see imprest account column in the relevant work Programme) in accordance with the procedures for awarding contracts, making purchases and dealing with items of expenditure, as described below;

they make out order forms, or sign invitations to tender, requests for *pro forma* invoices, contracts and memoranda of agreement;

they draw up a staff list of the PACE Programme, distinguishing between national officials allocated to the Programme from government or institutional departments, management staff recruited and employed by the programme; they check invoices and sign payment orders;

- (b) the accounting officers are responsible for all operations involving payment of expenditure and recovery of revenue authorized by imprest account holders; they make payments, after checking that there are grounds for payment in the form of supporting documents and that funds are available (see imprest account column in the relevant work programme); they check the application of the procedures for awarding contracts, making purchases and dealing with items of expenditure as described below; they regularly check stocks and inventories, keep the general accounts of the RDP, including the staff payroll and a register of capital expenditure items giving details of the use, condition and method of financing of such items; they draw up the imprest account administration statement.

The two-signature principle also applies in the case of both imprest account holders and accounting officers: this means that both imprest account holders must sign all documents concerned with the authorizing operations referred to in (a) above, and both accounting officers must sign all documents concerned with the payment and recovery operations referred to in (b) above.

Note, however, that this joint signature rule **does not entail joint liability**, which falls on only one of the two imprest account holders. It is stipulated in the TAP that responsibility for the programme/project is in the hands of:

- an official state body of the country concerned (*i.e.* the OAU/IBAR), which in that case is represented by the imprest account holder for the “national party”;

The imprest account holder representing the body declared responsible may overrule the requirement for a second signature from the co-imprest account holder in cases where an unwarranted refusal to sign could have financial repercussions (in the form of penalties or requests for reimbursement) on the technical assistance contract or on the national budget; any such penalties or reimbursement requests are stipulated in the TAP and repeated in the imprest account contractual documents (and also in the terms of reference of the technical assistance contract where the technical assistance body has the responsibility).

3. SPECIAL “EDF IMPREST ACCOUNT” BANK ACCOUNT FOR THE RDP

A special account reserved for bank transactions bound up with the conduct of this imprest account **must be opened by Imprest Account Holders -and accounting officers-**. All payments from the EDF paying agent’s account will be credited to this special account, namely the payment of an advance (initial allocation) and successive replenishment at intervals. All payments to be made by the managers under the EDF imprest account (see imprest account column in the work Programme) will be made from this special account. This account will require the joint signatures of the imprest account holder and the accounting officer.

Table 1

Limits set for the partial delegation of authorising powers to the designated Imprest account holders for the “EDF imprest account”-Nairobi & Bamako

		Bamako: FCFA Nairobi: Kes
1. Works contracts		
Capital expenditure (including maintenance)	< Euro 100 000	
2. Supply/equipment contracts		
2.1 Capital expenditure	< Euro 100 000	
2.2 Operating expenditure	< Euro 100 000	
3. Memoranda of agreement (Grants from the RDP to other agents)	< Euro 10 000	
4. Services		
4.1 Conception, management, follow-up and evaluation of project	Not applicable	
4.2 Studies, audits, works supervision, etc.	Euro 10000	
4.3 RDP management personnel ¹	< yes	
4.4 RDP non-management personnel ²	Yes	

(At an exchange rate Euro 1.00 =) 655.957 FCFA and 1 Euro= 69.6274 Kes (OJEC 5/02)

4. INITIAL ALLOCATION AND SUBSEQUENT REPLENISHMENT

An advance (initial allocation) will be paid into the bank account referred to above; it will generally be set at a level sufficient to cover 3 to 4 months of imprest account expenditure (subject to a two-fold maximum of 6 months and 50% of the amount of the imprest account).

The bank account will be replenished at intervals in line with requests for reimbursement signed and forwarded by the designated imprest account holders, on the basis of evidence of payment of items expenditure³, and accepted by the PACE Programme Financial Controller (acting on behalf of the Regional Authorizing officer) and the Delegation of the EC.

¹ Not including salaries of officials assigned to the PACE Programme from government departments or the OAU/IBAR (their salaries will continue to be a charge on the national or institution budget). The EDF imprest account may, however, cover the following:

- various bonuses allotted to the said officials (see section 8.1 of this annex);
- salaries (and bonuses) for management staff – other than officials – recruited and employed by the PACE Programme (fixed-term contracts).

² Salaries (and bonuses) for non-management staff recruited and employed by the PACE Programme (fixed-term contracts).

³ Or, in specific cases explicitly stipulated in the work programme and in the imprest account contractual

The requests for reimbursement (sometimes referred to as "memos") are made out by the accounting officers and comprise a list of items of expenditure together with supporting documents for each item.

The layout of the list must correspond to that of the "EDF imprest account" column of the relevant Work Programme, using the same headings and items entries in order to facilitate comparison between estimates and subsequent expenditure.

The supporting documents (at least one for each item of expenditure on the list) must be presented in the same order as on the list in order to ease the work of checking the memos. Such documents may include:

- order forms, contract letters, contracts, received invoices, receipts from suppliers acceptance statements for plant, equipment and other supplies;
- payslips for employees paid wholly or in part by the Programme, with details of the staff concerned and their place of employment;
- statements showing payment of bonuses and/or allowances for national (OAU/IBAR) officials allocated to the Programme;
- mission orders for travel giving entitlement to reimbursement;
- records of running expenses for vehicles, backed by relevant supporting documents (log books, fuel records, etc.);
- memoranda of agreement between the PACE Programme and other agents.

The Financial Controller (acting on behalf of the Regional Authorizing Officer) and the Commission Delegation check the expenditure (or have it checked by a duly authorised body). Where expenditure is not accepted, and the imprest account holders are unable to provide the supporting evidence required by the Financial Controller (acting on behalf of the Regional Authorizing Officer) and the Delegation, the sums involved must be repaid to the bank account referred to above as soon as possible (before the final date set for closing the imprest account):

- from the budget of OAU/IBAR.

5. PROCEDURES FOR THE AWARD OF CONTRACTS (WORKS, SUPPLIES AND SERVICES)

For expenditure on works and supplies or equipment, the procedures vary according to the amount involved (*i.e.* the equivalent in local currency of):

- up to Euro 2 500, direct purchase (order form suffices)

- between **Euro 2 500** and **Euro 5 000**, direct purchase following bids from local suppliers, without endorsement by the Regional Authorizing Officer or Delegation (order form suffices); the expenditure memorandum must be accompanied by evidence of the bids from at least three local suppliers, in the form of three *pro forma* invoices;
- between **Euro 5 000** and **Euro 25 000**, direct purchase following bids from local suppliers, with endorsement of at least three *pro forma* invoices by the Regional Authorizing Officer and the Delegation of the EC (contract to be made out, bearing the signature of an authorized representative of the PACE Programme and the supplier);
- between **Euro 25 000** and **Euro 100 000**, restricted local invitation to tender; at least three suppliers will be asked to make closed bids; the tenders will be opened together and assessed; award of the contract follows the same rules as those governing the selection of successful tendered for major EDF-financed works or supply contracts and is valid only after endorsement by the Regional Authorizing Officer and the Head of Delegation.

For **expenditure on services** from Euro 5 000 up to Euro 10 000, the prior agreement of the **Regional Authorizing Officer and the Head of the Delegation of the EC** is required (contract to be made out, bearing the signature of an authorized representative of the PACE Programme and the suppliers).

(Service contracts over 10.000 Euro = specific commitment).

6. FUND FOR MINOR ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE

A petty cash fund may be opened to cover any small items of expenditure concerned with the normal running of the PACE Programme. The accounting officers will manage it. The total size of the fund may in no case exceed **Euro 5 000 over any single year**.

In so far as the provision of evidence of expenditure is concerned, this facility must be used in accordance with the same rules as for other expenditure (at least one supporting document for each item of expenditure).

7. CONTINGENCIES

Only material contingencies are allowable and they may not exceed 10% of the amount of the imprest account.

Use of material contingencies component, whether to cover an increase in unit costs (for which evidence must be provided) or to finance operations not originally scheduled in the relevant Work Programme (for which supporting arguments must be presented), requires in all cases the prior authorization of the **Regional Authorizing Officer and the Head of the Delegation of the EC**.

8. LOCAL STAFF

The EDF imprest account may not cover the cost of salaries of officials seconded to the PACE Programme by the authorities (whose salaries must remain a charge on the national or institutional budget); however, it may cover the following:

- various bonuses allotted to the seconded officials;
- salaries (and bonuses) for management staff - other than officials - recruited and employed by the PACE Programme (on fixed-term contracts); or
- salaries (and bonuses) for non-management staff recruited and employed by the PACE Programme (on fixed-term contracts).

Imprest Account Holders are responsible for seeing that a list is drawn up giving the names and tasks of the staff referred to above, with the amounts of salaries and bonuses, and details of the amounts payable in individual cases.

2.1. 8.1 Officials allocated to the PACE Programme

These officials may receive the following benefits.

a) Acting allowance

This is set as a percentage of the official's gross salary, with an upper limit of 50%; it operates as a performance bonus, covering the relative difficulty of the task to be accomplished and the constraints of the expected effect.

b) Bonuses

Imprest Account Holders may propose the award of individual bonuses on a personal basis, subject to the agreement of the Regional Authorizing Officer and the Head of the Delegation of the EC, and the presentation of supporting arguments. Such bonuses may not be awarded systematically, nor on a contractual or collective basis; they constitute rewards of an individual nature and must reflect the real quality of the performance given and/or the results obtained by the beneficiary.

The PACE Coordinator can formulate a proposal for the PCU in Nairobi and Bamako.

c) Travel or mission subsistence allowance

This is set as a percentage of gross salary, or by reference to a specific grade or rank; eligibility must be in accordance with existing OAU/IBAR rules; where the allowance is set by reference to a specific grade, it must be based on the institutional scales.

d) Accommodation

This may be provided by the Programme; instead of a housing allowance, the EDF imprest account covers the cost of rented staff accommodation, considered as job-related housing; where the rental market does not provide the requisite quality or quantity, the EDF imprest account may cover the cost of capital expenditure such as construction (provided it is not disproportionate to the overall Programme budget), rehabilitation or extension – in exchange, in the

e) Vehicles

These are provided by the Programme and remain its property throughout the accepted duration of their material depreciation (four working years); they are regarded as service vehicles. At the end of the four years the Programme will request renewal of the fleet under a future Work Programme. Vehicles reaching the age limit must be officially removed from the list of capital items owned by the Programme; they may then be passed on by the Programme to the authorities (or, as private vehicles, to PACE Programme management staff or external executive staff) for their residual value, whatever the case, all bodywork markings relating to the EDF or the Commission must be removed.

2.2. 8.2 Management staff other than officials recruited and employed by the PACE Programme (on fixed-term contracts)

Such staff may receive the above benefits in addition to their salary. Employment conditions and remuneration must be identical to those laid down by the institutional rules and regulations (national legislation). Individual fixed-term contracts will be concluded between such staff and the imprest account holders.

2.3. 8.3 Non-management staff recruited and employed by the PACE Programme (on fixed-term contracts)

As under point 8.2, but excluding the benefits described in point 8.1.

3. 9. BANK INTEREST

Interest accruing on deposits in the PACE Programme "EDF imprest account" bank account is to be entered as PACE Programme own resources. As such it should not be entered in the EDF imprest account administration statement but should be removed from the "EDF imprest account" bank account and paid into an ordinary PACE Programme current account.

As with all own resources, the relevant amounts must be included in the next Work Programme(s), in the "own resources" column.

4. 10. RECOVERY OF CLAIMS

Any repayments to the PACE Programme of amounts due, in whole or in part, from other agents or groups that have received financing under memoranda of agreement, should be entered as PACE Programme own resources: as such they should not be entered in the EDF imprest account administration statement but should be paid into an ordinary PACE Programme current account.

As with all own resources, the amounts of such repayments should be entered in the next Work Programme(s) in the appropriate column.

N.B. The PACE Programme will not provide loans.

Loans should be managed by local banks or intermediate credit bodies, with the EDF imprest account contributing to the financing of such credit lines through memoranda of agreement (grants) with the bodies concerned; in that event, there would be no need for any refund to the PACE Programme.

Advances on salaries are to be approved by the PACE Coordinator in Nairobi (for PCU Nairobi and Bamako) and must be refunded to the PACE Programme in the three months that follow the approval, the monthly refunds can not be more than 30% of the net salary.

*- Note refus : a this way
will be 35%.*

5. 11. MANAGEMENT OF THE ADVANCE

5.1. 11.1 Transfer of their balance of the advance

The transfer of the balance of an advance from one imprest account to the next is purely an accounting operation. It has no impact on the Programme's cash flow (imprest account holders and accounting officers continue to use the remainder, transferred from one imprest account to the next throughout the fully operational phase), nor on movements in the accounts of the EDF paying agent.

The Financial Controller (acting on behalf of the Regional Authorizing Officer) and the Delegation draw up **at the same time**:

- (i) a receipt order against the imprest account commitment for the current work programme (for an amount equivalent to the initial advance) and
- (ii) a payment order against the imprest account commitment for the following work programme (for an amount equivalent to the receipt order referred to above); the Brussels financial management department acknowledges this transfer in their accounts by recording the above-mentioned receipt order and payment order **at the same time** and forwards copies of the contract cards to the Delegation. The Delegation will then notify the PACE Programme.

The EDF financial management department notes this twofold accounting movement in the accounts of the RDP **at the same time**:

- (i) as a debit in the administration statement for the current imprest account, and
- (ii) as a credit in the administration statement for the succeeding imprest account.

5.2. 11.2 Increasing the advance

Should the field management wish to increase the cash flow at its disposal (*i.e.* through an increase in the advance), such increase must:

- (i) be supported,
- (ii) be approved by the Financial Controller (acting on behalf of the Regional Authorizing Officer) and the Delegation,
- (iii) be covered by a supplementary payment order to the value of the increase, and

- (iv) be paid by the EDF paying agent through the PACE Programme's "EDF imprest account" bank account.

5.3. 11.3 Transfer of a whole advance (without partial recovery)

Although technically possible, such transfers of the whole advance are not recommended. If such a transfer is done, the advance will be recovered during the end-of-project phase.

5.4. 11.4 End-of-project phase: full recovery of advance

During this final phase the field management will have to recover (clear) the advance in full, as follows:

- by forwarding all supporting documents for expenditure paid out (as in the case of replenishment), but with no request for reimbursement; hence there is no replenishment and it is the advance itself that is used up;
- the Financial Controller (acting on behalf of the Regional Authorizing Officer) and the Delegation then draw up a zero payment order (or a number of such orders in succession); these orders may also be referred to as "token payment orders".

6. 12. OBLIGATORY CLOSURE OF THE IMPREST ACCOUNT

Imprest account holders and accounting officers will be required to draw up a very exact administration statement administration statement for the closure of the EDF imprest account, not later than **six months following the end of the period covered by the imprest account**.

Closure may take place only where the imprest account balance is zero (otherwise the closure will not be accepted, with the consequence that the EDF financial management department will refuse the commitment for the third imprest account).

ANNEX 4.4

2.2.2.2.2.2.2

Division of Responsibilities for WP3: Financial Management and Administration- PCU – NAIROBI

- Not limited : (see: point 2 of Annex:4.3.)

• The Imprest Account Holder: Dr. R. Bessin – PACE Coordinator

A. Financial management of the PACE Programme:

- The Imprest Account Holder is Responsible for all authorizing operations:
- he commits the specified expenditure in accordance with the EC procedures for awarding contracts, making purchases and dealing with items of expenditure as , described below : (see limits set: in table 1 annex:4.3. page iii)
- he signs:
 - the order forms,
 - he checks invoices and authorizes the payment on the payment vouchers ,
 - he co-signs the bank transactions (cheque and bank transfers)
 - he signs the invitations to tender,
 - he signs the contracts ,
 - he draws up a staff list of the PACE Programme , distinguishing between officials allocated to the Programme from OAU-IBAR and management staff recruited and employed by the programme
- the Imprest Account Holder has also the co- signature for the PACE savings account (accumulated interests)

B. Administrative matters: (not limited)

- he signs the leave applications,
- he approves the mission orders;
- he signs the employment contracts,

• The Accounting Officer: Mr. D. Kiarie (not limited)

A. Financial Management:

- The Accounting Officer is responsible for all operations involving payment of expenditure and recovery of revenue authorized by the Imprest Account Holder ;
- he prepares and makes the payments after checking that there are grounds for payment in the form of supporting documents and that the funds are available (see imprest account budget) he approves the payment voucher before the payment is authorized by the Imprest Account Holder);
- he checks the applications for the awarding of contracts and organizes the purchases ,
- he checks stocks , update the inventories and keeps the general accounts of the PACE Programme, including pay roll and the register of capital expenditures giving details of the use ,

- **The Financial Controller:** (not limited)

A. Financial Management: (PCU Nairobi)

- Controls if the presented quarterly financial reports (by the Accounting Officer) are in an acceptable EC format; checks if the EC procedures are respected;
- proceeds to an internal audit of the presented reports and the supporting documents; he formulates remarks, recommendations and/or asks for corrections;
- He endorses the financial report and the attached supporting documents and sends the report through the PACE Coordinator to the Regional Authorizing Officer for approval and further transfer to the Lead EC Delegation;
- He gives advise to the Imprest Account Holder and the Accounting Officer on the regularity of payments and on EC procedures;
- Follow up of main service contracts and preparation of the payments in the framework of these contracts;
- Preparation of the annual PCU budgets in close collaboration with the PACE Coordinator and the lead EC Delegation, preparation of budget amendments and addenda;

The Regional Authorizing Officer (RAO): (not limited)

PACE - PCUs

A. Financial management

- Signs the - Imprest Account Contractual Document (countersigned by the Head of Delegation of the European Commission) for each PCU Work Programme and Imprest Account where he indicates the Imprest Account Holder(s), the Accounting Officer(s), the amount of the imprest account and the period of time during which expenditure is authorized;
- Checks if the presented financial reports respects the restrictions set to the delegation of powers to the Imprest Account Holder;
- Endorses the financial reports before transmitting them to the Lead Delegation;
- Endorses the contracts for the award of:
 - Works, supplies and equipment:
 - between: Euro: 5000 and 25000, at least 3 pro forma invoices to be endorsed together with the EC Delegation
 - between: Euro : 25000 and 100.000, over a restricted local invitation to tender, at least three suppliers are to make a closed bid; contract valid after endorsement by RAO and EC Delegation;
 - Services:
 - expenditures on services from: 5000 Euro to 10.000 Euro: the prior agreement of the RAO and the Head of Delegation of the EC is required;

- Gives prior authorization for the use of material contingencies – over budget amendments - together with the Head of EC Delegation;
- Approves the budget addenda
- Agreed on the proposal of the award of individual bonuses – together with the Head of EC Delegation - formulated by the Imprest Account Holder;
- Signs the Main Consultants Contracts , and approves the payments and Administrative Orders in the framework of these contracts;

B. Administration: (not limited)

- Signs the OAU-IBAR mission orders for the approved PACE missions

PACE - National Programmes:

A. Financial Management :

- Signs the Memoranda of Understanding with the participating countries (delegation of authority)
- Approves the PACE Consolidated Work Programmes;
- Authorizes the imprest account advance payment of 40% for each approved National programme ,

